Bank Notes (Bco de la Nacion)

1907-1928

672

REPUBLIC of ARGENTINE

BANK NOTES

1907 -- 1928

#672

TRANSFER FILE
to Plant

{ See also LONDON records
Bco de la Nacion Argentina

See #872 for
Bco de la Nacion
(other than "Banknotes")

Bank Notes (Bco de la Nacion) 1904-1918
6/22

Apr. 22, 1907

Our cable to J.Claudet . . . . . filing copy in #314

"If things are looking very badly for ABNCo.New York or BWCo. in regard to Argentine Republic work would suggest that you may offer in behalf our Italian Bank Note Co. - O.C.I. - which is now very busy preparing fo5 15¢ postege stamps for Italy if better cannot be done would suggest that you inform them BWCo. and ABNCo. have gone into partnership with Italian Bank Note Co. therefore a substantial guarantee quality of of work"

May 28, 1907

extract from J.Claudet letter . . . . . orig. in #314

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC To resume the situation there, I feel that there is nothing to be done with this Government, who has at large expense installed a printing department for their Bank notes, Estampillas amd other work, in connection with their Mint and are now looking forwarding to enlarging it by the purchase of more land owned by Hale & Co. and I believe that the latter are more interested in the sale of that land than to further our business. The Government is not at all satisfied with the printing of Postage Stamps which is now being done by the So.Amer.B.N.Co. and Hale Co. tell me that it (Gov't) has already arranged to purchase the machinery and will print the stamps also"

William Johnson & Co.

CABLE ADDRESS
"JOHNWIS"
TELEPHONE.
3822 JOHN.

BUENOS AIRES
CALLE CUYO 559

LONDON
RIVER PLATE HOUSE

Exporters

STEAM & ELECTRIC RAILWAY,
MACHINISTS.

Importers

MINERS AND CONTRACTORS
SUPPLIES.

SOLE AGENTS
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, S.A.
FOR
BUDA FOUNDRY & M'F'G.CO.
HARVEY. ILL.
OLDS R.R. INSPESTION CARS
LANSING. MICH.
RAMAPO IRON WORKS.
170 BROADWAY, N.Y.

127-129 Water Street.
New York

EXPORT DEPARTMENT
LOUIS F. JACKSON.

D. E. V.
NOV -7 1907

November 6th, 1907.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY,
NOV 7 1907
NEW YORK.

FOREIGN
NOV-7 1907

The American Bank Note Company,
78 Trinity Place,
New York City.

Dear Sirs:-

We have received a rather important communication from our Buenos Aires office regarding a "Licitacion" which they have sent us for a supply of National Bank Notes.

Kindly say if you would be interested, and if so, upon what terms we could together arrange to secure the contract.

Awaiting your reply,

We Remain, Dear Sirs,

Faithfully yours,

William Johnson & Co

WILLIAM JOHNSON & CO.,

LONDON & NEW YORK

Telegraphic Address:

JOHNWIS, BUENOS AIRES

Union Telef, 997 Avenida

Buenos Aires, 3 October, 1907.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSON,

127 WATER STREET,

NEW YORK.

DEAR SIR:-

ENQUIRY 002.

Please quote as soon as possible by letter the lowest price at which you can supply the following which must be in strict accordance with the bases of the "Licitacion". I did not make a translation as I am not certain if you will think it worth while, I believe it would be a good thing, that is if you can tie the makers down to the conditions.

COPY

Enclosed I am sending Bases of the "Licitacion".

Your kind attention will oblige.

Yours truly,

(signed) ARTURO TUDDENHAM.

D.E.W.
NOV -7 1907

BUREAU OF EXCHANGE.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE SALE OF PAPER FOR BILLS ON BANKS.

These conditions for the period of four months provide for the manufacture and sale of white paper to be used for the stamp and impression of bank notes, and which are as follows:-

1 - The minimum quantities that can be provided, and the dimensions of each are to be as follows:-

VALUE	QUANTITY	DIMEMSIONS - Milli-meter
$ 1	25,000,000	65 x 130
5	10,000,000	71 x 144
10	8,000,000	77 x 158
50	3,000,000	83 x 172
100	2,000,000	88 x 180
500	300,000	93 x 188
1,000	200,000	98 x 196

2 - The manufacturers are obliged to supply to the Bureau of Exchange, the quantity of paper that the Bureau require during five years, outside of those enumerated in the former article.

3 - The paper is to be sold in sheets, packed in reams of 500 sheets, each ream to be divided into 100 sheets, held in the center with a band of narrow paper. The reams are to be wrapped in strong paper, and sealed, which package is to be placed in a strong wooden case, with an interior of solid zinc, hermetically sealed and consigned to the Bureau of Exchange.

4 - The sheets of paper are to contain the number of the bills and dimensions, and will have a margin of 10 millimeters on the right and left sides, y 20 millimeters at the top and bottom.

VALUE	NUMBER OF NOTES	Dim. of the Sheets, M.M.
$ 1	15	410 x 365
5	12	308 x 466
10	12	336 x 502
50	6	289 x 364
100	6	304 x 380
500	6	319 x 396
1,000	6	334 x 412

5 - The paper is to be of the best quality, manufactured with cloths of a linen fibre, showing the proportion of the composition of the pastes and guaranteeing the uniformity. The composition is not to contain any spots or holes, grains or hard substance caused by the impurity of the paste, or other defects in the paper, not complying with set conditions.

6 - The weight of the paper is to be no greater than 80 grammes for a square meter. An allowance of 5% more and 3% less will be allowed. A verification of the weight is to be made, on receiving the paper, taking 10 sheets of each ream and trying its weight. If some of the sheets exceed the established weight, the ream is to be rejected.

7 - The resistance of the width by centimeter cannot be any less than 4 kilo-grams and 300 grams, the length cannot be any less than 500 meters, and the resistance of the pressure cannot be less than 1,500 double folds.
The accompanying description will show the paper to be no less than 20 sheets of 20 x 40 centi-meters, also will show the quality and color.

8 - The paper will be colored when as a paste and not after manufactured. The colors will be firm, uniform, and will stand the exposure of the sun for 48 hours.
The color for each denomination will be determined by the Bureau of Exchange.

9 - The paper shall have the engraving executed on it at the time of manufacturing, done in metal moulds. The description will show if the manufacture was done by hand or machine. The engraving will be in two colors, same as those in circulation.
The engraving will be in exactly the same position, with a tolerance of two milimeters on all sides but shall be in exact proportion to those in circulation.
For the varification of this condition, a model of each denomination shall be drawn, showing engraving and lines, exactly as on original, and showing if the engraving figures correspond. After examining 10 sheets of each ream, if some do not fill conditions indicated, they shall be rejected without examining balance of ream.

10 - The paper shall show a good typographical impression and a well satined effect. This shall be equal on all the sheets, showing well the processes that paper received.

11 - The drawings which show the form and situation of the engraving shall be returned to the manufacturer, when accepted by the Bureau of Exchange. The manufacturer shall remit to the Bureau of Exchange within a period of three months, after receiving the drawings, a specimen of the manufacture, rigorously in accord with the contract, consisting of 50 sheets of each denomination and only manufactured the second time after receiving approval.

12 - They will accept 80% in sheets of good bills, and 20% in imperfect, putting each separate and showing which contain imperfect and otherwise. The bills that are not perfectly manufactured will not be paid for.

13 - The named prices in gold dollars shall be given for a fixed number of bills. If in a port in America or Europe, communication shall be with B. A.

14 - After examined and found in accordance with the Bureau of Exchange, credit shall be given it receipt, to be representative of the manufacturer. The verification of the reams shall be given by the Bureau of Exchange.

15 - The manufacturer shall be obliged to pay to the Bureau of Exchange, the sum of one thousand dollars for each week's delay after time estab.

16 - The manufacturer shall also give to the Bureau of Exchange, a statement of the freight expenses, and the salary given to those employed in verifying the number of reams.

17 - The Bureau of Exchange will not take any statements except those of parties of responsibility with manufacturers, and shall require the statements on paper of those employed in the different processes of the manufacture.

18 - The manufacturer shall be obliged to take the necessary precautions that no extravagance of paper is allowed. The manufacturer shall be responsible for whatever loss of paper, or composition that is caused.

19 - The manufacturer shall give to the Bureau of Exchange the number of gold threads used for the engraving, drawings, and all things used in the manufacture.

After terminating the work, the composition and articles used in the manufacturing shall be deposited where indicated by the Bureau.

The paper that is rejected by the Bureau will not be used in the Bureau of Exchange.

20 - The statement shall show the minimum time taken to manufacture the first set of papers, and which will be important, mas will show how long future orders will require.

21 - The representative if the contract is accepted, shall deposit in the Bank of the Nation of Argentine at the order of the President of the Bureau of Exchange, a sum of 5% of the value of the contract, which sum will be returned on the last order of paper.

22 - The proposed manufacture shall be received by the Bureau of Exchange until the 31st of December of the current year and shall be extended if so accepted.

The Bureau of Exchange shall reserve the right to accept the proposed manufacture or refuse the same, when presented.

Buenos Aires, Septiembre 1, 1907.

Jose M Rubio
Secretario.

(Translation)

Nov. 7, 1907.

HALE

BUENOSAIRES

LIEBER CODE	
CARTHAGINI	We understand
NEW	New
AGAATHOORN	Contract for
ATYADAE	Notes
CERVISCIS	5 years
ARTICULOSO	Will be made (about ---)
SOON	Soon
~~BETTERLIED~~	~~Have already received~~
BLANQUERIA	Have been requested to
ACHAREUS	bid
ON PAPER ONLY	
CANT YOU	
AVOUONS	Procure order
FOR	
ATYADAE~~S~~	Notes
COMPLETE	

Banknote

November 7, 1907.

Bradbank
London.

JOSTLING ARREST ARNICA YEARS CONTRACT FOR BROCADE
ON
ARTOCES TO ACKERHUHN ARATINGA ONLY HAZEL MALMEN
AT ARREST. BERRY.

JOSTLING	There is a report of ------having
ARREST	Argentine
ARNICA	Five
YEARS	Years
CONTRACT	Contract
For	For
BROCADE	Bank Notes
ARTOCES	Have been requested
TO	To
ACKERHUHN	Bid
ON	On
ARATINGA	Paper
~~ARATINGA~~	
ONLY	Only
HAZEL	See if you cannot get an order from
MALMEN	Malmen
AT	At
ARREST	Argentine

Buenos Aires, March 18,1908.

American Bank Note Co.,

New York.

Dear Sirs,-

ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT

We have not been able to convince the authorities that it would be to their advantage to have their new notes made in New York, and, as we have already said, we are afraid that when the time does come, they will prefer to have them made in the National Mint.

COPY

Samuel B. Hale Co.Ltd.

April 2,1908.

Samuel B. Hale,Co. Ltd.

Buenos Aires, R. A.

Dear Sirs,-

We have your letter of March 18th, and note what you have to say in reference to the new issue of Bank Notes by the ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT. Although from what you say. there doesn't seem to be much hope of our securing the order, we trust nevertheless that something may come out of it.

COPY

6

Yours respectfully,

Manager of Foreign Sales

May 15, 1908

Samuel B. Hale Co. Ltd.,

Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic.

Dear Sirs,-

We duly received your favor of April 9th and note its contents.

BANCO REPUBLICA, PARAGUAY — We very much regret to learn that the French Bank of Buenos Aires, through its Paris Branch, has placed theorder for the notes which this Bank was to issue, with the firm of Waterlow & Sons, London.

ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT — We also regret to learn from your letter that the Government has at last decided to place the order with an Italian firm for the paper of the new notes - which you had some hope of securing, pending the completion of their plant.

Yours respectfully,

Manager of Foreign Sales

Buenos Aires, Apr. 9th,1908.

American Bank Note Co.,
New York.

Dear Sirs,-

ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT

We have advised you in previous letters that we expected the new notes would be made inthe National Mint,and we have now given up all hope of obtaining the order for the same for your goodselves, as the Argentine Government have now contracted with an Italian firm for the supply of the paper for the new notes.

COPY

We remain,

Samule B. Hale Co., Ltd.



PLATES ENGRAVED ONLY ON CONDITION THAT THEY REMAIN IN THE CUSTODY OF THIS COMPANY.

BRANCHES
MONTREAL - TORONTO
HALIFAX - WINNIPEG.

QUOTATIONS SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

672

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY

(INCORPORATED BY ACT OF THE PARLIAMENT OF CANADA)

HEAD OFFICE AND WORKS - OTTAWA

J. A. MACHADO, GENERAL MANAGER

a.c.c. 8/10/11.

OTTAWA, July 14th 1911.

D.E.Woodhull, Esq.,
Vice-President,
New York.

My Dear Woodhull:-

I had a talk last evening with Mr.Galarce, who has just succeeded Mr.Mayer as Consul General of Argentine in Ottawa. Mr.Galarce tells me that the South American Bank Note Company are in a very bad shape and that not long ago they were almost in the hands of a receiver; that they are doing less and less of Bank Note work and more and more of general printing.

He stated further that the Government is very much dissatisfied with the Notes supplied by the Italian firm in Milan, and that the Italian watermarked paper has proved to be no safeguard whatever, and that their notes have been counterfeited in Italy itself.

He said that under instructions from his Government he inserted a notice in the New York papers that the Government of Argentine would entertain tenders for supplying their work.

I am sending you the above information in case any of it may be new to you, and would appreciate it if you would let me know how we stand in the Argentine, and whether the way is open for me to try and do something.

Yours very truly,

José A. Machado.

JAM/IM.

672

Argentine Bank Notes

Buenos Ayres, 29 de mayo de 1909.

Sr. D. Jorge Astaburuaga.

Santiago.

Mi querido amigo,

me es muy grato acusar recibo de tu apreciada carta de fecha 16 de los corrientes.

Con el mayor gusto me he informado de todo lo relativo á la provisión de billetes en este país.

El costo de los billetes por cada millón de uno, cinco, diez, cincuenta y cien pesos, comprendiendo papel é impresión, ha sido de $ 5.60 – 7.34 – 8.04 – 19.34 y 21.05, respectivamente, m/n de 0.44 oro.

El papel lo suministra la Fábrica Pietro Miliani, de Milán, y la impresión se hace en la Casa de Moneda Argentina.

Antes la provisión se hacía por los particulares y el costo resultaba mucho mayor.

Te trascribo lo que dice una Memoria de la Caja de Conversión sobre este particular:

"El papel afiligranado en uso no ha llegado al desideratum á que debe aspirarse;

por lo cual y habiendo terminado el último contrato para la provisión de papel con Miliani el Directorio ha llamado á licitación para la futura provisión de papel. A la licitación han concurrido diez fábricas europeas de las mas importantes; y es de esperar una mejora en el sentido indicado.

"Los datos sobre el costo de las anteriores emisiones son los siguientes:

De acuerdo con el contrato de 1890 celebrado con Bradbury Wilkinson and Co., de Londres, el costo por millón fué:

60 millones	de los tipos de 1, 2 y 5 pesos	$ m/n c/m.	34.74
5 "	" " 10, 20, 50 y 100 "	"	46.39
280 millares	" " " 200	"	67.20
49 "	" " 500	"	99.65
8 "	" " 1000	"	103.94

No está comprendido en los mencionados precios el importe de los fletes y seguros, que ascendió á oro sellado 14.794, ni el grabado de las planchas, que alcanzó á oro sellado 10.584.

De todo lo anterior resultó, en la vigencia de ese contrato, un promedio por millar (millar) de $ m/n 35.18

Una emisión hecha en 1891 por la misma

casa impresora costó £ 969-14-5 con 235.000 billetes de los tipos mayores; lo que equivale, al tipo actual de cuarenta y cuatro centavos oro por peso nacional, á $m/n. 47.25, cada millar, esto es, casi el doble de lo que ahora cuestan los billetes de mil pesos, que son los mas caros, por sus grabados y reducido tiraje.

El contrato celebrado en 1894 con la Compañía Sud Americana de Billetes de Banco se efectuó con los siguientes precios:

De 1 $ no se imprimieron.

" $ 2	á	$ oro 7.	ó sea	$m/n.	15.90
" " 5	"	" 8.50	"	"	19.31
" " 10	"	" 12.50	"	"	28.40
" " 20	"	" 13.50	"	"	30.68
" " 50	"	" 14.	"	"	31.81
" " 100	"	" 14.80	"	"	33.63
" " 200	"	" 15	"	"	34.09
" " 500	"	" 20.	"	"	45.45
" " 1.000	"	" 22	"	"	50.

En 1902 se contrató con la misma Compañía la impresión de diez millones de billetes de un peso, cuyo costo fué de $ oro sellado 74.000, importando el millón de billetes $ oro sellado 7.40, mas $ oro 0.40, por la impresión de las firmas y un sello; en total,

$ oro s. 7.80 ó $ m/n. 17.72.

Ampliando el anterior contrato con la misma Compañía por igual suma de billetes, el precio alcanzó á $ m/n. 1684, algo mas del doble de lo que ha costado la impresión en la Casa de Moneda con el papel de la Fábrica de Miliani, de los billetes de $ 1 y $ 5.

He aquí un detalle de lo que costaron los billetes con papel Miliani é impresos en la Casa de Moneda hasta 1907.

De $ 1 -	Papel	2.92	= $ m/n. 6.62
	Impresión	3.70	
" $ 5.	Papel	3.48	= " 7.78
	Impresión	4.30	
" " 10.	Papel	4.09	= " 8.49
	Impresión	4.40	
" " 50.	Papel	12.19	= " 20.44
	Impresión	8.25	
" " 100.	Papel	13.24	= " 22.54
	Impresión	9.30	
" " 500	Papel	13.93	= " 22.27
	Impresión	8.33	
" " 1000.	Papel	14.63	= " 26.98
	Impresión	12.35	

Con posterioridad y en el curso de 1908 se ha obtenido una economía en los gastos de impresión que ha hecho llegar los precios actuales á las cantidades que te he anotado en el comienzo de esta carta.

Me ha sido grato poder corresponder á tu pedido; y con saludos de Elvirita y mios para Rosalía y para tí te saluda tu afm. amigo

Miguel Cané

TRANSLATION

Buenos Aires, May. 29, 1909.

Mr. George Asta Buruaga,

Santiago.

My dear Friend:-

I am pleased to acknowledge receipt of your esteemed favor of the 16th inst.

With the greatest of pleasure I have investigated all details relative to the furnishing of the Notes in this country.

The cost of the Notes per million, of the denominations of 1, 5, 10, 50 and 100 Pesos, including paper and printing, was $5.60 - $7.34 - $8.04 - $19.34 and $21.05 respectively, National Currency - 0.44 Gold.

The paper is furnished by the firm of Pietro Miliani of Milan, and the printing is done by the Argentine Mint.

Formerly the Notes were furnished by private concerns, and the cost was much higher.

I give you as follows extract of a Memorandum from the Caja de Conversion, in regard to this matter:-

"The filigree paper in use has not come up to what was expected of it, therefore, as the term of the last contract for the provision of paper had expired with Miliani, the Directors called for bids for the future provision of paper. Ten of the most important European firms attended the meeting, and it is hoped that matters will be bettered in the case referred to.

The data in regard to the cost of the previous emissions are the following:-

In accordance with contract of 1890, entered into with Bradbury Wilkinson & Co. of London, the cost per 1,000,000 was as follows:-

60,000,000	Notes,	Denominations 1, 2, and 5	Pesos,	M/N	C/M 34.74
5,000,000	"	" 10,20,50 " 100	"	"	46.39
280,000	"	" 200	"	"	67.20
49,000	"	" 500	"	"	99.65
8,000	"	" 1000	"	"	103,94

The cost of freight and insurance, which amounted to $14.794 Stamped Gold, is not included in the said price,- neither is the engraving of the plates which cost $10.584 Stamped Gold. According to said contract, it appears that all the above cost on an average per 1000 - 35.18 National Currency.

An emission made in 1891 by the same Printers cost £969.14.5 for 235,000 Notes of the larger denominations,- which equals - at the present rate of 44 centavos gold to a National Dollar - M/N 47.25 per 1000,- that is nearly double which the Notes of 1000 Pesos cost at present, and which are the most expensive, owing to their engravings and small issue.

The contract made in 1894 with the South American Bank Note Co., contained the following prices:-

$1-	Notes -	these were not printed.					
2.-	"	$7.	Gold,	or say	$15.90	Nat.	Currency
5.-	"	8.50	"	"	19.31	"	"
10.-	"	12.50	"	"	28.40	"	"
20.-	"	13.50	"	"	30.68	"	"
50.-	"	14.00	"	"	31.81	"	"
100.-	"	14.80	"	"	33.63	"	"
200.-	"	15.00	"	"	34.09	"	"
500.-	"	20.00	"	"	45.45	"	"
1000.-	"	22.00	"	"	50.00	"	"

In 1902 a contract was entered into with the same Printers for 10,000,000 Notes of 1 Peso, the cost of which was $74,000. Stamped Gold; the cost of the Notes per 1,000,000 amounted to $7.40 Stamped Gold, plus 0.40¢ Gold for the printing of the signatures and one

seal, in all $7.80 Stamped Gold or $ 17.72 National Currency.

Extending the siad contract with the same firm for the equal amount of Notes, the cost amounted to $1684. National Currency, a little more than double which the printing ~~xxxx~~ of the Notes of $1. and $5 cost the Mint, on paper of the Miliani Factory.

I give you as follows a detail showing the cost of the Notes using the Miliani paper, and printed in the Mint, up to 1907:-

Notes of $1.	Paper $2.92 Printing 3.70	$6.62	Nat. Cy.
" " $5.	Paper $3.48 Printing 4.30	7.78	" "
" " $10.	Paper 4.09 Printing 4.40	8.49	" "
" " $50.	Paper 12.19 Printing 8.25	20.44	" "
" " $100.	Paper 13.24 Printing 9.30	22.54	" "
" " $500.	Paper 13.93 Printing 8.33	22.27	" "
" "$1000.	Paper 14.63 Printing 12.35	26.98	" "

Later on , and during 1908, a large reduction was obtained in the cost of the printing, which brought the present prices to the quantities I mentioned to you at the beginning of this letter.

'(SGD)

672

PER S/S "ASTURIAS"

Buenos Aires 21st July, 1910.

RECEIVED
FOREIGN
AUG. 22 1910

The President,

American Bank Note Company,

70, Broad Street,

NEW YORK.

Dear Sir,

We last wrote you on the 12th May, and now beg to inform you that, having collected the July coupon on your holding of obligations of the Cia. Sud Americana de Billetes de Banco, as well as the 1909 dividend on your shares in that Company, we enclose herewith statement of account shewing balance in your favour of $532.23 U.S. currency, which we liquidate by the enclosed sight draft of the London & River Plate Bank on New York.

We remain,

Yours faithfully,

SAMUEL B. HALE C^{o} LIMITED

A. H. Parmley. J. Heath Larson

PER S/S "ASTURIAS"

RECEIVED

The President,

American Bank Note Company,

70, Broad Street,

NEW YORK.

Dear Sir,

We last wrote you on the 12th May, and now beg to inform you that, having collected the July coupon on your holding of obligations of the Cia. Sud Americana de Billetes de Banco, as well as the 1909 dividend on your shares in that Company, we enclose herewith statement of account showing balance in your favour of $532.52 U.S. currency, which we liquidate by the enclosed sight draft of the London & River Plate Bank on New York.

We remain,

Yours faithfully,

SAMUEL B. HALE & LIMITED

THE AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY, NEW YORK

en Cuenta con

Samuel B. Hale Compañia Limitada

1910			Paper Currency
		CRS.	
		By the following amounts received from the South American Bank Note Company:-	
July	15	July Cupon on $500.- paper, Obligation	$ 10 -
		Dividend for the year 1909 on 208 shares, 6% on $20,800.- paper.	1,248 -
			$ 1,258 - paper
		DRS.	
July	21	To Amount of our remittance herewith at sight on New York, $532.23 U/S at 104 & 44 cts	$ 1,258 - paper

E. & O. E.

Buenos Aires, 21st July 1910.

SAMUEL B. HALE Cº LIMITED

A. H. Pasmay. F. W. Brooker

August 22,1910.

Samuel B. Hale Co., Ltd.,

Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Dear Sirs:-

We beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor of July 21st, enclosing statement of account showing balance in our favor of $532.23, which you liquidate by sight draft on the London & River Plate Bank on New York, also enclosed.

Please accept our thanks for the remittance.

Yours truly,

Asst. Treasurer.

IW

672

July 27, 1911.

J. A. Machado, Esq., General Manager,

American Bank Note Company,

Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Sir :-

Answering yours of recent date in regard to Argentine bank note situation, all I can say is that we are and have been for the last twenty years trying to obtain an order. We have just succeeded through our agents, Samuel B. Hales & Sons of Buenos Airies, in obtaining a contract for postage stamps, the first shipment of which is now on its way. We hope that the appearance of these stamps, which are very beautiful both in design and workmanship, will have a good influence for bank notes.

Our agents are very prominent politically, and we hope for good results.

I enclose copy of letter which was sent two years ago to George Asta Buruaga, which will give you, in a way, a history.

If anything turns up, I will keep you further posted.

Yours very truly,

Vice-President.

August 10,19

J. A. Machado, Esq., General Manager,

Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Sir:-

ARGENTINE BANK NOTES.

Mr. Woodhull having gone out of town, has requested me to answer your letter of July 14th.

What you have to say in regard to the South American Bank Note Company is of much interest to us. We would appreciate any information you can give us on the above subject.

Mr. Claudet, on his recent trip to Argentina, as you know, secured the order for the 5 and 12 cent Postage Stamps, and took up the question of Bank Notes with Messrs. S.B. Hale & Co. our Agents in said country. This firm being closely identified with the Government we hope to get all information in this connection; however, as we stated to you before, anything you can do would be greatly appreciated.

Yours very truly,

IW

Mgr. Foreign Sales.

672

a.e.c. s/.

August 10, 1911

HALE

BUENOSAIRES

YSFEWasgot — Understand
Argentine Republic

INQUIRING

Inastif — In
Europe

JOCAXceseb — Cost
Bank Note

OXNIProfuz — Issue
Have you any news concerning?

August 17,1911.

Messrs. S. B. Hale & Co.,

Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Dear Sirs:-

We confirm our cable of August 10th, reading as follows:-

"Understand Argentine Republic inquiring in Europe cost Bank Note issue. Have you any news concerning."

We were rather surprised to receive news from our London Friends that they had come in contact with a gentleman who is seeking a Company that could print Bank Notes for the Argentine Republic, and for this reason cabled you as above.

We would ask you to do everything possible to get in touch with the situation, for we must secure the order if one is to be placed.

We enclose a copy of a letter from Mr. José A. Machado, General Manager of our Ottawa Plant, dated July 14th, which is self-explanatory.

We might add, with regard to the notice which Mr. Machado states, appeared in the New York papers, that we did not see the same. We scan the papers pretty thoroughly, but this evidently escaped our notice.

Kindly watch the situation closely and report.

Yours very truly,

IW

Manager Foreign Sales.

PER S/S "ARAGON"

Buenos Aires 17th August, 1911.

FOREIGN
SEP 18 1911

The President,

American Bank Note Company,

70, Broad Street,

NEW YORK.

Dear Sir,

BANK NOTES FOR ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT.

We duly received your cablegram dated the 10th instant, reading as follows:-

" Understand Argentine Republic inquiring in Europe
" cost Banknote issue, have you any news concerning."

On enquiring at the Caja de Conversión, in whose charge is the supply and issue of bank notes here, we were told that you must have been misinformed, as they have no intention of departing from their present practice of purchasing the paper and having the notes printed in the Government Mint (Casa de Moneda). We do not cable you on the subject in reply, as you will no doubt understand from the fact of our not doing so that there is unfortunately nothing in the business.

We remain, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

SAMUEL B. HALE Cº LIMITED

A. H. Passmore For Broker

Ent. Act 13/11 672

PER S/S "AMAZON" *Buenos Aires* 14th September, 1911.

Oct-27 11

The President,

American Bank Note Company,

70, Broad Street,

NEW YORK.

Dear Sir,

BANK NOTES FOR ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT.

We are in receipt of your letter dated 17th ultimo on this subject, with copy of one from the Manager of your Ottawa Plant, and in reply thereto beg to refer you to ours of the same date. We understand that there is no intention at present on the part of the Argentine Government to alter the system now in force with regard to the printing of its currency.

We remain, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

SAMUEL B. HALE Co. LIMITED

A. H. Ramsay Fro. Brooker

Oct 17, 1911

S. B. Hale Co., Ltd.,

Buenos Aires, R.A.

Dear Sirs,-

BANK NOTES FOR ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT

We have your letter of 14th Sept. on this subject, and have taken good note of its contents.

Yours very truly,

General Sales Manager

H

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

672

FROM Rio de Janeiro TO New York

SUBJECT Counterfeits in Buenos Aires.

FROM RIO DE JANEIRO TO NEW YORK DATE Sept.12,1912.

I translate the following from this afternoon's 'Noticia',---
The police have effected the arrest of a large number of individuals suspected of being implicated in the counterfeiting of notes of 100 pesos.

Yours very truly,

H. C. Lima

Counterfeits in Buenos Aires.

Sept.12,1913.

I translate the following from this afternoon's 'Noticia',---

The police have effected the arrest of a large number of individuals suspected of being implicated in the counterfeiting of notes of 100 pesos.

Yours very truly,

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

FROM Rio de Janeiro TO New York

SUBJECT Counterfeit Notes in Buenos Aires.

FROM RIO DE JANEIRO TO NEW YORK DATE Sept.13,1912.

Referring to my letter under this heading of yesterday I wish to add that this afternoon's paper has the following telegram in regard to this affair,---

> Apropos of the discovery of an extensive falsification of notes "La Nacion" (newspaper) says that in view of the small difference between the counterfeit and the genuine, commercial circles have adopted special precautionary measures.

What I have communicated to you is all that has transpired here in connection with this matter, but it certainly looks as if the case is of an important nature. I will transmit any information coming this way although your Buenos Aires representatives will doubtless apprise you of all that takes place.

Yours very truly,

H. C. Stone

Counterfeit Notes in Buenos Aires.

Sept.13,1913.

Referring to my letter under this heading of yesterday I wish to add that this afternoon's paper has the following telegram in regard to this affair,---

Aproposa of the discovery of an extensive falsification of notes "La Nacion" (newspaper) says that in view of the small difference between the counterfeit and the genuine,commercial circles have adopted special precautionary measures.

What I have communicated to you is all that has transpired here in connection with this matter,but it certainly looks as if the case is of an important nature. I will transmit any information coming this way although your Buenos Aires representative will doubtless apprise you of all that takes place.

Yours very truly,

CounterfeitNotes in Buenos Aires

Oct. 14, 1912

We have to acknowledge receipt of your two letters dated, respectively, Sept. 12th and 13th, informing us of the counterfeiting of the Argentine notes.

As Mr. Claudet is aware of this fact, it will not be necessary for us to advise Hale, as Mr. Claudet will take the matter up with them direct.

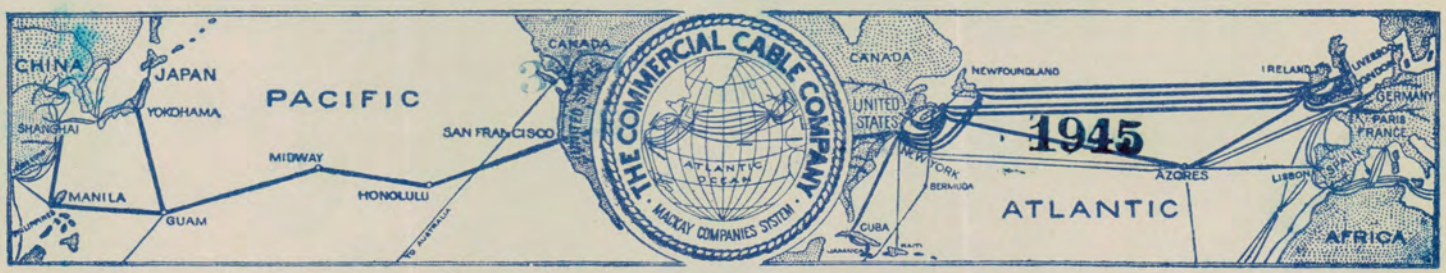
Yours very truly,

Asst.Manager Foreign Dept.

FGH

C. C. 61

CABLEGRAM



"VIA COMMERCIAL"

RECEIVED AT **20 BROAD STREET** 7:12 M. OCT 1[illegible] 1912 SUBJECT TO TERMS AND CONDITIONS AT BACK HEREOF, WHICH ARE RATIFIED AND AGREED TO

17 FD FL 196

FOREIGN
OCT 10 1912

RIO 10

akrol

BANKNOTE NY

SETYTSAVE YLPEPVALIX ARROLASMUB IXVOPPUZOL WELLYDKEN

HIZEMOF NYKIPVEBYR UVZIJBEZAZ

No inquiry respecting this Message can be attended to without the production of this paper. Repetitions of doubtful words should be obtained through the Company's offices, and not by applying directly to the sender.

THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY

AMERICAN OFFICES

NEW YORK	TELEPHONE
Commercial Cable Building	Rector 380
Stock Exchange	
Cotton Exchange	
16 Beaver Street	Broad 427
Postal Telegraph Building	Barclay 6700
83 Gold Street, cor. Spruce	Beekman 4416
442 Broome Street	Spring 1108
344 Broadway	Gramercy 2291
"Herald" Building	Greeley 3025
BOSTON	
112 State Street	Main 728 and Forthill 2910
155 Federal Street	Main 728 and Forthill 2910
HALIFAX, N. S.	
201 Hollis Street	626

EUROPEAN OFFICES

LONDON (Principal Office), 63-64 Gracechurch Street.
LIVERPOOL, F 7 Exchange Buildings and Cotton Exchange.
MANCHESTER, 18 Moult Street, Cross Street (opposite Royal Exchange).
BRADFORD, 8 Forster Square.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, 29 Sandhill.
BRISTOL, Carlton Chambers, Baldwin Street.
GLASGOW, 28 Gordon Street.
EDINBURGH, 18c George Street.
DUNDEE, 37 Albert Square.
LEITH, 5 Bernard Street.
PARIS, 49 Avenue de l'Opera (New York Herald Office).
HAVRE, 112 Boulevard de Strasbourg.
HORTA, FAYAL, Azores Islands.

CABLEGRAMS FOR TRANSMISSION BY COMMERCIAL, COMMERCIAL PACIFIC, GERMAN ATLANTIC, HALIFAX & BERMUDAS, DIRECT WEST IND NEWFOUNDLAND AND COMMERCIAL OF CUBA CABLES ARE ACCEPTED AT ALL POSTAL TELEGRAPH AND CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY may decline to forward any message, though it has been accepted for transmission, but in case of so doing, shall refund to the sender the amount paid for its transmission.

THIS COMPANY WILL NOT ASSUME ANY RESPONSIBILITY IN RESPECT TO ANY MESSAGE BEYOND THE TERMINUS OF ITS OWN LINES.

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a message should WRITE IT LEGIBLY and order it REPEATED; that is, telegraphed back to the sending station for comparison. For such repeating an additional charge of one-quarter the regular rate will be made.

It is agreed between the sender of the message on the face hereof, and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, or mis-delivery, of any unrepeated message beyond the amount of that portion of the charge which may or shall accrue to this company out of the amount received from the sender for this, and the other companies, by whose lines such message may pass to reach its destination; and that this Company shall not be liable for mistakes in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, or mis-delivery, of any repeated message beyond fifty times the extra sum received by this company from the sender for repeating such message over its own lines.

This Company is hereby made the agent of the sender without liability to forward any message by the lines of any other company to reach its destination.

This Company shall not be responsible for messages until they are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; if a message be sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, the messenger acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender; if by telephone, the person receiving the message acts therein as the agent of the sender, and is authorized to assent to these conditions on behalf of the sender.

This company shall not be liable in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the filing of the message.

This company shall not be liable in any case for delays arising from interruptions to the working of its lines, nor for errors in cipher or obscure messages.

In any event this Company shall not be held liable for any loss or damage, or for delay or detention, or errors caused by storms or the action of the elements, or other acts of God, or by civil or military authority, or by insurrections, riots, rebellions, or dangers incident to the time of war, or by the unlawful acts of individuals.

This is an UNREPEATED message and is transmitted and delivered by request of the sender under the conditions named above.

No employé of this Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT. GEO. G. WARD, VICE-PRES'T AND GEN'L MANAGER. ALBERT BECK, SECRETARY

Rio de Janeiro,
Oct. 10, 1912

A.B.N.Co.,

N.Y.

FOREIGN
OCT 10 1912

ENG
10/15/12

Setytsave	In order to Save
Ylpepvalix	Time Intend sailing on the----------
akrol Arrolasmub	Oct. 14th Buenos Aires
Ixvopzuzol	Consider Matter
Wellydken	Well Taken
Hizemof	Care of
Nykipvebyr	~~Expect~~ Expect to see Satisfactory
Uvzijbezaz	Result J.Claudet

Phoned Mr. Claudet in Bankers Trust Co. 10/10/12

672

October 18th,1912.

J. Claudet, Esq.,
c/o S. B. Hale Co.,
Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Dear Sir:-

We are in receipt of your cable of October 10th reading as follows:-

"In order to save time intend sailing on October 14th, Buenos Aires, consider matter well taken care of. Expect to see satisfactory result."

---

and are very glad to note that you expect to see a satisfactory result in regard to the Bank Note question.

We trust that you will find matters in such shape in Buenos Aires as to enable you to return shortly.

Trusting you have had a pleasant voyage, we are,

Yours very truly,

ENG/IW

Asst.Manager Foreign Department.

July 22nd,1913.

S. B. Hale Co., Ltd.,

Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Dear Sirs:-

50 AND 1000 PESOS NOTES

We beg to enclose herewith clipping from "Caras y Caretas" giving an account of the counterfeiting of the 50 and 1000 Pesos Argentine Notes.

Perhaps your attention may have been called to the same but in case it has not I thought it might interest you to read it and probably put you in a position to make use of the same in connection with our business.

Yours very truly,

JC/IW

Vice President.

6792

PER S/S "ARAGUAYA"

THE VICE PRESIDENT
D.E.W.
1914
JAN

Buenos Aires 11th December, 1913.

(REGISTERED)

file: Argentine Bank Notes

The President,

American Bank Note Company,

70, Broad Street,

New York.

Dear Sir,

We enclose herewith a number of newspaper cuttings relating to a falsification of Argentine bank notes of the values of $100 and $50, which was discovered in Chile, which no doubt you will find of interest, and you will see that it is suggested that these falsified notes were made in Japan. They also refer to a falsification of notes of the value of $10.- discovered in this city. We have been able, through the good offices of a friend, to obtain one of the falsified notes of the value of $50.- which we send you herewith, the examination of the work of which will no doubt be of interest to you.

We remain, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

SAMUEL B. HALE & LIMITED

A. H. Parmay. J. Hale Lucas

Amerikan Oljeaktiebolag

rtículos de MENAJE
y Florida



...resolvió adjudicarlo a la Srta. Herminia Monteverde.

Terminada la distribución de premios, hizo uso de la palabra D. Mariano de Vedia y Mitre, que comenzó diciendo que

LA NACION — Martes 25 de Noviembre de 1913

LA FALSIFICACION DE BILLETES DE 50 PESOS

Nuestro corresponsal en Santiago de Chile nos dirige el telegrama que publicamos a continuación:

«Santiago de Chile, 24.—Hoy se vió en la corte de apelaciones el recurso de los reos Carnevale y Campomasi, sindicados como autores de la falsificación de billetes de ese país.

«El tribunal concedió la excarcelación de esos sujetos bajo fianza de 1000 $ cada uno, pues se rebajó a 2000 $ el embargo de 10.000 ordenado por el juez sumariante.

«La corte tuvo en vista no existir méritos en autos para afirmar que la falsificación de billetes fué realizada en Chile.»

ngados en la sucesión de doña Antonia ldugo de Adone.

Convocatorias de acreedores—Ante el ez de comercio doctor Alberto Estrada, r la secretaría Araujo Villar, se presen- ayer don Vicente Palópoli, establecido n un taller de calzado en la calle Es- dos Unidos 2769, solicitando convocato- de acreedores.

producida y previo cumplimiento del balance gido se le inscriba en la matrícula respectiva.

—Ha sido devuelta informada en sentido negativo la solicitud de reducción de pena que elevó a la corte D. Vicente Bruzzone.

—Por ante el juzgado del Dr. Fernández Blanco y secretaría del escribano Sempé, se seguía un importante juicio reivindicatorio por la municipalidad de San Fernando contra D. José Magliano sobre un terreno ubicado en el paraje conocido por potrero de policía.

El juez en su fallo condena al demandado a restituir a la municipalidad dentro del término de 10 días el terreno reclamado con sus frutos naturales o civiles y costas del juicio. Ha patrocinado a la municipalidad el Dr. Horacio Rivarola.

—Por la secretaría Jiménez el juez Dr. del Campillo dictó sentencia en la ejecución seguida por los Sres. Mortola y Ca., contra D. Angel R. Ferrando, sobre cobro de afirmados. El fallo rechaza las excepciones de inhabilidad y falsedad del título con que se ejecuta y manda llevar la ejecución adelante hasta hacerse pago del capital reclamado, sus intereses y costas.

—También fué fallado por el juez Dr. Marcenaro, secretaría Gamboa, el juicio de expropiación seguido por la sucesión de D. Lisandro Núñez contra el fisco de la provincia.

El juez fija en 30 centavos el valor del metro cuadrado de la tierra apropiada para las obras del conducto general de desagüe de cloacas; en 11.000 $ el valor de las plantaciones de árboles; en 1310, los montes de talas; en 10.788 pesos, el valor de la conchilla, y en un 20 o|o la indemnización por fraccionamiento y venta forzosa.

—El juez del crimen Dr. Ocampo condenó a Silverio Aguirre por atentado a la autoridad, en el Saladillo, a seis meses de arresto y absolvió por lesiones a Bernardino López, y sobreseyó provisionalmente a Orlando Ortalli, Literio Fianaca, José Melgaracu y Constantino Berozonci, acusados de diversos delitos.

—Fueron puestos en libertad bajo fianza los detenidos Francisco Testa y Carlos Bonifacio, por lesiones; Pedro Madia y Adolfo Falcone por disparos de arma, y en libertad por falta de mérito los procesados Domingo Naza, Celino Fayades y Tomás Avila, acusados de desacato, lesiones y hurto.

—El fiscal del crimen Dr. Villar Sáenz Peña se expidió ayer en los siguientes procesos:

Pablo Dasso, por defraudación en La Plata, cinco meses de arresto; Miguel Castro y Juan Vega, por hurto, en Zárate, sobreseimiento provisional; Juan Spialliarissi, por disparos de arma y lesiones, en Lomas de Zamora, un año de prisión; Saúl Soler, Francisco Casas y Luis Osorio, por defraudación en el Tandil, 1 año y 6 meses de prisión y 6 meses de arresto, respectivamente; Andrés Moreno, por lesiones graves, en el Azul, tres años de penitenciaría; Salvador Sechi y Federico Reyes, por atentado, abuso de autoridad y lesiones, en La Plata, un año y seis meses de prisión y 10 meses de arresto, respectivamente; Ramón Marechi, por hurto, en La Plata, 2 años de prisión; Julio Elías, por hurto, en el Pilar, dos años de prisión; Guillermo Marana, por defraudación, en La Plata, dos años y tres meses de prisión.

Dirección de salubridad

Atento al resultado del análisis efectuado en los laboratorios de la sección química, a las muestras de bebidas recogidas por los inspectores de esa sección de las casas de comercio de esta capital, el director de salubridad ha dispuesto la aplicación de multa de 200 $ a los industriales Berreta y Miduna, establecidos en la calle 41 entre 1 y 2, por fabricar bebidas sin alcohol coloreadas con materias derivadas del alquitrán, y apercibir a los comerciantes siguientes: Eugenio Dalheguy, 1 esquina 42, y Canosa y Lema, 3 esquina 55, por expender como vino seco un producto que resulta ser vino blanco común; Domingo Marini, 43 entre 1 y 2, por expender vino barbera alterado; Gervasio González, 2 esquina 41, por expender vino seco «4 Tigres», que no es tal, sino vino blanco común; David Pavetto, 4 esquina 42, por expender vino blanco aguado;

La segunda parte [illegible] sta que conste la resolución dictada por suprema corte de justicia, cuyo fallo figura en ese expediente.

Añade que agregado que sea el fallo y según lo que en él se haya resuelto, se fijará azo a la sociedad para pagar la suma exesada, o librarla de esa obligación en el so contrario, es decir, si los Sres. Fieroa Casal han sido absueltos.

La tercera parte puede ser también moficada, limitándose el decreto a disponer convenio sobre arrendamiento por el sendo período de duración de la sociedad. n esa oportunidad quedará convenida la rma del contrato de locación.

Hace notar, finalmente, que los señores uárez y compañía carecen de derecho pa- a inmiscuirse en este asunto, pues son mples terceros reclamantes, que han sido a satisfechos en su queja. Esta ha caecido de fundamento.

La tramitación del asunto no puede seuir interesándolos, ni tiene el ministerio e gobierno causa alguna para seguir oyéndolos, mientras no formulen, en expediente parte, observaciones a la marcha de la ociedad.

El mismo funcionario se ha expedido ambién en el pedido de concesión del culivo de la remolacha a D. P. Ricchieri, respecto al embargo solicitado al depósito de arantía.

Manifiesta que el depósito hecho por don edro Ricchieri tiene un destino determiado: garantiza el fiel cumplimiento de ley de concesión del 23 de agosto de 910, y está determinada, asimismo, su in- [illegible]

LA NACION — Sábado 22 de Noviembre de 1913

POLICIA

LA FALSIFICACION DE BILLETES DE 10 $

SU COMPLETO ESCLARECIMIENTO

En nuestra edición del miércoles publicamos la noticia de una nueva falsificación de billetes de banco de emisión menor, manifestando, al mismo tiempo, que la policía había efectuado ya varias detenciones y allanamientos ordenados por el jefe de investigaciones y técnica, Sr. Rossi, y el inspector general D. Francisco Laguarda, quienes venían trabajando en la pesquisa para descubrir esa falsificación, desde hacía más de un mes.



Daniel Schitzmann

Como era de esperarse, dado el empeño que habían tomado en esa investigación los funcionarios nombrados, el esclarecimiento se obtuvo con el más completo éxito.

Se habían tenido noticias vagas respecto de la nueva falsificación, el día 2 de octubre próximo pasado, por medio del comisario de la provincia Sr. Giró, quien había recibido algunos datos confidenciales.

El Sr. Rossi, inmediatamente de tener conocimiento se entrevistó con el jefe de policía, Sr. Udabe, a quien impuso de lo que sabía, resolviéndose entonces organizar una activa pesquisa, que dió el resultado eficaz que puede ver el lector.

Se comenzó por averiguar quiénes eran tres sujetos rusos que habían adquirido una minerva en una importante casa comercial de esta plaza, haciéndola conducir en un carro, que llevaba al mismo tiempo otros útiles.

Después de efectuarse diversas diligencias, se pudo saber quien era el carrero, y tomándosele declaración, se supo que había llevado la minerva y demás cargamento a la casa de la calle Pola 227, en jurisdicción de la comisaría 40.

Establecida una prudente vigilancia en las inmediaciones de esa casa, se comprobó que iban a ella durante el día tres sujetos, quienes se alimentaban con fiambres y frutas solamente, saliendo por la noche.

Desde la calle Pola se dirigían a una casa de la calle Sarmiento, donde conferenciaban con un anciano, que parecía ser el capitalista, pues era el que daba órdenes.

Pocos días después se ausentó uno de los sujetos en cuestión a la provincia, coincidiendo esta partida con el hallazgo de un billete de 10 $ en Carlos Casares, donde se detuvo a Casimiro Rodríguez, por ser el que lo cambió.

Rodríguez, al ser interrogado, manifestó que había recibido el billete de manos de un desconocido cuyas señas coinciden en un todo con la del sujeto que iba a la casa de la calle Pola.

Como dos días después apareció un billete de esos mismos en jurisdicción de la comisaría 7a., el cual fué encontrado en el suelo, en el café de la esquina de Lavalle y Ombú, se resolvió proceder al allanamiento de la casa de la calle Pola, al mismo tiempo que se detenía a varios sujetos a quienes se vigilaba.

En dicha casa se encontró la máquina minerva, tintas, papel en abundancia, restos de billetes destruídos por el fuego y otros objetos, todo lo que fué conducido al despartamento central de policía.

Entre los sujetos detenidos se encontraba Daniel Chisman o Schiztman, que era el más sindicado como autor principal de la falsificación.

Chisman o Schiztman, primeramente negó toda la responsabilidad que se le atribuía en el asunto; pero luego, acosado a interrogatorios, terminó por confesar que él era, efectivamente, el autor principal del delito.

Dijo que encontrándose en Odesa (Rusia), concibió la idea de venir a este país y hacerse en poco tiempo de dinero, y al efecto obtuvo de un amigo que se encontraba aquí, le enviara dos billetes nuevos de 10 $.

Con éstos, agrega, hizo confeccionar allí los clisés, por los que abonó 400 rublos.

En seguida se embarcó para nuestro país, llegando a principios de agosto, e inmediatamente se puso en contacto con dicho amigo, quien, a su vez, le presentó a un anciano y al futuro impresor, conviniendo con ellos en dar comienzo a la falsificación.

Entonces alquiló la casa de la calle de Pola. Los clisés los pasó escondidos en las ropas interiores que vestía, para no ser descubierto en la aduana, y en 12 días, después de adquirir los elementos necesarios, imprimió 2000 billetes.

Con el fin de probar el resultado, expone, llevó cinco de aquéllos, uno de los cuales lo arrojó en el café de la calle Lavalle, donde lo recogió un connacional que intentó su cambio por unas compras que hizo, siendo arrestado.

Visto el mal resultado, al día siguiente se reunió con sus amigos en la casa de la calle Pola y resolvieron destruir todo por el fuego.

La policía sigue trabajando a fin de aprehender a otros sujetos complicados.

Se ha dado intervención al juez federal.

Farman, el aviador argentino D. Víctor Pueyssegur, quien hace pocos días regresó de Europa trayendo material para la instalación de una escuela civil.

El vuelo, efectuado a 500 metros sobre la zona poblada de la ciudad, tuvo una duración de 30 minutos.

El Aero Club Chileno ha instituído como premio para el aviador de cualquier nacionalidad que realice la travesía de los Andes una medalla de cobre con brillantes.



[illegible] en aquella ciudad, que hoy siente con ello uno de sus duelos más intensos, uno de sus recogimientos más sinceros en la plegaria de todos los hogares. Es que el gran espíritu familiar de la extinta estaba tan íntimamente en el alma misma del pueblo de sus quereres que había entre ella y éste como una comunidad estrecha, nunca separada, en duelos y en alegrías y así lloraron juntos las mismas tristezas y juntos celebraron los mismos acontecimientos jubilosos.

Representaba en la actualidad a la gran abuela venerable y venerada cuyas virtudes y bondades perpetuamente se evocan en los sencillos cantares compuestos a la antigua usanza, y con su fallecimiento diríase que han enmudecido las tradiciones gentilicias de Entre Ríos ya que la extinta era una de las pocas matronas, quizá la única, que haya podido recoger el ciclo completo de su vida política y social.

Esposa del Dr. Juan Francisco Seguí, que dejara al morir vinculado su nombre a la historia de su provincia y de su país como uno de los espíritus más templados en la vibrante gallardía de su época y de su medio y a quien acompañó siempre el respeto de sus francos adversarios en la hora agitada de la organización nacional, tenía la anciana señora el temple de las mujeres de antaño, y bien lo reveló en distintos momentos de su vida intensamente vivida.

Dueña de una cuantiosa fortuna y poseedora de un corazón todo bondad, desparramó el bien a manos llenas y se entregó entera a realizaciones ennoblecedoras. No hay en Gualeguaychú una sola iniciativa de beneficencia que no haya contado con la cooperación decisiva de su

Consuelo Bosch de Sáenz Valiente, Evangelina Obligado de Schóo, Avelina Pinedo de Miguens, Adelina Salvadores de García, María Acevedo Ramos de Escobar, Belén Videla Dorna de Etcheverry, Marta Alemán de Jiménez Zapiola, Irene Martínez de Hoz de Campos, María Vivot de Moreno, Corina L. de Vitón, María García de Vila, Sara Magariños de Decoud, Laura Carlés de Guerrico y Consuelo Bosch de Sáenz Valiente.

Srtas. Sofía, Susana y Ester Bosch Jones, Josefina Moreno, Josefina y Elvira Udaondo, Judith Frías Bosch, Delia Zavalla Moreno, María Elena Alzaga Solé, Matilde Zeballos, Judith y Ernestina Racedo, Hortensia Herrera, Matilde y Alicia Lagos, María Ester Etcheverry, Sara, María y Nélida Gil Serna, Berta y Avelina Miguens, Ernestina y Sara Herrera, Elena Reybaud, Rosa Moután Colman, Matilde

LA FALSIFICACION DE BILLETES DE 100 Y 50 PESOS

UNA DETENCION EN MENDOZA

LA PESQUISA EN CHILE

El jefe de investigaciones y técnica, señor Rossi, ha recibido ayer un telegrama de la policía de Mendoza, en el que se le da cuenta de la detención de un sujeto cuya filiación coincide con la de uno de los dos circuladores de billetes falsos de 100 $ que fugaran de Valparaíso al saber que la autoridad los buscaba.

Según ese mismo telegrama, el detenido sería el súbdito alemán Fleming Muller o Lema o Weiller, compañero de Ernesto Lu y Enrique Monfort, complicados, como se sabe, en la falsificación.

Muller o Lema llegó a Mendoza el último domingo, habiéndose encontrado en su poder varios billetes falsos de 100 $.

El Sr. Rossi telegrafió ayer mismo a la policía mendocina, dándole algunos informes para que establezca debidamente la identidad del detenido.

Nuestro corresponsal en Santiago de Chile nos comunica en el telegrama que puede ver el lector a continuación, algo que se relaciona con la falsificación de billetes descubierta en ese país.

He aquí el despacho:

Santiago de Chile, 18.—La legación argentina ha enviado hoy un oficio a la prefectura de policía, encomiando la labor realizada por los empleados de la sección seguridad, en la investigación sobre falsificación de billetes argentinos.

"El comisario de nuestra policía que estuvo en ésta, dice el oficio, ha puesto en mi conocimiento que el personal de policía al digno cargo de V. S., le prestó la más eficiente y decidida cooperación.

"Ello me induce a expresar a V. S. el reconocimiento de esta legación, hacia los valiosos servicios prestados a nuestro agente, gracias a lo cual, la investigación tuvo el éxita conocido".

En un nuevo allanamiento practicado hoy, han sido encontradas nuevas especies que confirman que en la casa allanada, estaba el campo de operación de los falsificadores.

En una acequia que atraviesa la propiedad, halláronse varios frascos con tintas, perfectamente resguardados de la acción del agua.

Además se halló el eje de una prensa, un rodillo y otros objetos.

POLICIA

NUEVA FALSIFICACION DE MONEDA

ALLANAMIENTOS Y DETENCIONES

A raíz de una denuncia que le fuera formulada al inspector general de investigaciones, D. Francisco Laguarda, éste dispuso que el personal del gabinete leyes especiales se ocupara, con la mayor reserva, en el esclarecimiento de aquélla.

Aunque la autoridad policial se niega a suministrar informes al respecto, los obtenidos directamente por nosotros nos permiten afirmar que se trata de una nueva falsificación de billetes de banco, de la emisión menor.

A estar a nuestros informes, los billetes falsos tienen un gran parecido con los legítimos, lo que habría facilitado grandemente su circulación, sobre todo en la campaña.

El jefe del gabinete leyes especiales, a cuyo cargo se encuentra la pesquisa, realizó ayer varios allanamientos, deteniendo a algunas personas que aparecen complicadas en la falsificación.

VO BA

765 en un costado y 24v73 en el otro. Ad cor-
. Sala, dos habitaciones, cocina de madera
los patios de mosaico y baldosa. Frente imi-
ión piedra, cielos rasos de yeso y pisos de
o de tea. Puede dar 100 $ mensuales. Visi-
e de 12 m. a 4 p. m. Títulos perfectos.
251 San Martín 361.—Bravo Barros

Premio Me... 490 n11
Primero Galana, 43 kilos, ...
Casini; segundo Olvido 46; tercero Miss ...
lly 45.

No placé: Apiz, Cubano, Rudy Bill, Welling-
ton, Paunero, Le Roi Soleil y Liropeya.

Dividendos: del primero $ 15 a ganador y
4.90 a placé; del segundo 6.90; del tercero
10.50.

Ganada por 1 cuerpo.

Tiempo 1'40 2|5.

Premio Misterio, distancia 1400 metros—Puesta
entre Waterloo 52 kilos, del stud Pueyrredón, A.
Lauría y Saguaypé 43, del stud Cochabammba,
O. González; tercero Congo's Roy 50.

No placé: El Gato, Lezama, Optico, Brise d'Eté,
Río Duice y Feronia.

Dividendos: de Waterloo $ 5.50 a ganador y
4 a placé; de Saguaypé 33.10 a ganador y 11.70
a placé; del tercero 5.10.

El tercero a 2 cuerpos.

Tiempo 1'28 4|5

Premio Magnol, distancia 1600 metros—Prime-
ro Bribón, 50 kilos, del stud Los Ombúes, N.
Ojeda; segundo Petersen 49.

LA NACION — Miércoles 12 de Noviembre de 1913

LA FALSIFICACION DE MONEDA

Nuestro corresponsal en Santiago de Chile nos da cuenta en el telegrama que publicamos a continuación, de las novedades ocurridas en la pesquisa iniciada con motivo de la falsificación de moneda argentina.

He aquí el telegrama:

Santiago de Chile, 11.—La policía ha continuado los dos últimos días, registrando la casa que habitaban los falsificadores de billetes argentinos.

Se han efectuado varias excavaciones en el sótano, consiguiéndose hallar restos de la máquina impresora, ya secuestrada. También se ha encontrado una segunda maleta de doble fondo, destinada a transportar billetes.

El juez ha tomado declaración a los reos, los cuales son todos argentinos y están, como se sabe, detenidos.

El comisario argentino que se encuentra en ésta, se ha preocupado en los últimos días, en la acumulación de antecedentes relacionados con la nueva investigación sobre falsificación de billetes de 100 $.

Según todos los antecedentes recogidos, la falsificación procede del Japón.

El mismo comisario gestiona la extradición de los reos de la primera falsificación y espera instrucciones para ver si puede regresar el miércoles a ésa.

sume la

antes del sábado por la tarde, para retirar el uniforme correspondiente.

El equipo se trasladará a La Plata el domingo en el tren de las 12.15 p. m.

Resoluciones diversas—

En su reunión de ayer la junta directiva de la Federación no hizo lugar al pedido de suspensión de partidos que deben jugarse en La Plata, formulado por el Club Atlético F. C. Provincial.

Confirmó el fallo de la junta directiva de la Federación del Norte recaído en las protestas formuladas con motivo de los matches The Smithfield v. Independientes y Porteño v. The Smithfield modificando el primero en cuanto impone una penalidad al Club Atlético Independientes.

Confirmó también el fallo del referee en la protesta interpuesta por el Club Atlanta a raíz del partido que su primer equipo jugó contra Tigre. Tratándose de una cuestión de hecho, la junta considera que debe aceptar las manifestaciones del juez.

Se aprobaron también algunas modificaciones a los estatutos que deberán ser aprobados por la asamblea. Para la realización de esta última se fijó el próximo 15 de noviembre.

No habiendo nombrado todos los clubs los dos delegados que deben concurrir a la asamblea, se les recuerda que deben hacerlo de conformidad a lo que establecen los artículos 12 y 13 de los estatutos.

Se acordó la afiliación solicitada por la Federación del Paraná.

Resolvió donar los siguientes trofeos: a la Federación del Norte, para premio de su campeonato de primera división; a la Federación de Concordia de Football, para ser disputado anualmente entre equipos representativos de esta y de la Federación Argentina. Este partido se celebrará alternativamente en Concordia y Buenos Aires y se realizará por vez primera en aquella ciudad, y finalmente, a la Federación de Paraná para que sea disputada, también anualmente entre esa institución y la de Concordia.

Dejó sin efecto el partido anunciado entre los teams de segunda división (sección A) Atlanta v. Argentino de Quilmes.

LIGA BANCARIA

LA NACION — Viernes 7 de Noviembre de 1913

La falsificación de billetes de 50 $

Más detalles de la pesquisa

En la jefatura de policía se recibieron ayer diversas comunicaciones de Chile, relacionadas con la pesquisa iniciada a raíz de la falsificación de moneda de la cual nos venimos ocupando en números anteriores.

El Sr. Udabe y el jefe de investigaciones y técnica, Sr. Rossi, que fueron informados de que había otras personas en Chile comprometidas en la falsificación, dieron orden telegráficamente al comisario que se encuentra en aquel país de que despliegue las mayores actividades posibles a fin de obtener la detención de todos los complicados, antes de que se ausente para ésta.

A continuación publicamos un telegrama que recibimos esta madrugada de nuestro corresponsal en Santiago de Chile, y el cual trae algunos detalles interesantes, como podrá ver el lector:

Santiago de Chile, 6.—En el allanamiento practicado ayer en la casa de la calle San Pablo, habitada por los sindicados de la falsificación de billetes argentinos, se encontraron varios útiles para impresiones.

La policía no ha podido hasta ahora capturar a un individuo italiano que huyó en los primeros momentos; pero se han enviado exhortos a la policía de diferentes puntos de la república y se espera aprehenderlo en breve.

La policía ha descubierto que hay relación entre la falsificación de billetes argentinos y otra de billetes chilenos notada hace tiempo en Santiago, estableciéndose que el número 30 que llevan los billetes argentinos es idéntico al de los billetes chilenos falsificados.

En las últimas horas de la tarde de hoy se despachó una orden de prisión contra otro sujeto que aparece comprometido en el asunto.

En la orden, dada con toda reserva, agregábase que era contra una persona de situación.

Mañana de madrugada se practicarán importantes diligencias y algunos allanamientos, a los que se les atribuye gran importancia.

El comisario argentino que se encuentra en ésta estuvo toda la tarde de hoy en las oficinas de la sección seguridad.

firma el fallo del Dr. Gigena, que hacía lugar a la demanda.

—D. Manuel Moreira contra D. Domingo Rampoldi, sobre cobro de pesos; confirma la sentencia del juez Dr. Naveira en cuanto rechazaba la demanda y lo revoca en la parte que imponía las costas al actor.

—D. Esteban Buero contra D. Luis Beltrami y otro, sobre cobro de pesos; confirma, con costas la sentencia del juez

los terrenos situados en [illegible] Encalada y Tronador, frente al noroeste; Olazábal, esquina Donado, frente al nordeste; Olazábal, esquina Tronador, frentes nordeste y sudoeste, se ha enviado una nota a la administración de la contribución territorial solicitándole informe quiénes son los propietarios de dichos terrenos.

Contratos—Han sido presentados a la intendencia para su aprobación los contratos celebrados entre vecinos y empresarios particulares, de acuerdo con la ley núm. 7091, para la pavimentación de las calles Numancia, de Avellaneda a San Eduardo; San Francisco, de Caseros a Patagones; Víctor Martínez, de Río Cuarto a Convención; Las Casas, de Boedo a Castro; Alzaga, de Las Casas a Chiclana, y Metán, de Alzaga a Boedo.

Arreglo de calles—El departamento de obras públicas ha sido autorizado para efectuar las reparaciones necesarias en el afirmado de las calles Maure, de Crámer a Zapiola; Conesa, de Maure a Ushuaia; Pérez, de Provincias Unidas a Directorio; Escalada, de Provincias Unidas a Tandil; San Pedrito, de Directorio a Merlo, y Salguero, de Río Cuarto a Díaz Vélez.

Juicio de expropiación—El intendente ha enviado ayer un mensaje al concejo deliberante, pidiendo se le autorice a expropiar judicialmente el inmueble situado en la calle Cerrito 351-57, propiedad de don E. Quesada, afectado por la apertura de la avenida de norte a sur.

Arreglo de aceras—Se ha resuelto que el departamento de obras públicas, con elementos de administración, proceda al arreglo de las aceras del edificio de la catedral, en su frente a la calle San Martín.

Donación—La intendencia ha donado a la dirección general de correos y telégrafos 10.000 adoquines usados, que esa repartición empleará en el arreglo de las caballerizas de su dependencia.

Field de ejercicios físicos—Con destino a la formación de un field de ejercicios físicos, la intendencia ha concedido en usufructo al club atlético El Plata, un terreno situado en la sección Maldonado del parque 3 de Febrero, con frente a la calle Pino y la avenida Vértiz.

Presupuestos ampliados—Han sido ampliados los presupuestos relativos a la construcción de un pabellón de hermanas y capilla en el hospital Alvear, en la suma de 10.123 $, adjudicándose los trabajos que importa esa ampliación a los señores Sucarrat y hermanos, contratistas de las mencionadas obras.

Multa—Se ha impuesto una multa de 750 $ al propietario de los hornos de ladrillo ubicados en la manzana limitada por las calles Olivera, Arrecifes, White y Moreto, en virtud de que aquéllos funcionan en malas condiciones de higiene y seguridad.

ASIONES

TRA SECCIO

POLICIA

Los billetes falsos de 50 pesos

NUESTRA POLICIA EN CHILE

Más detalles de la investigación

En nuestra amplia crónica de ayer, relacionada con la falsificación de billetes que tanto venía preocupando a las autoridades y al comercio en general, dábamos cuenta del feliz resultado que obtuvo la pesquisa iniciada en Chile, a donde fuera enviado por nuestra policía un comisario de investigaciones.

Aparte de las instrucciones que dieran antes de partir a este funcionario, el jefe de policía, D. Eloy Udabe, y el jefe de investigaciones y técnica, Sr. Rossi, el inspector general D. Francisco Laguarda estuvo en constante comunicación con él, quien tenía al tanto a sus superiores de los trabajos que venía realizando con la cooperación de la policía chilena.

Ayer el Sr. Rossi recibió un extenso telegrama de su subalterno, en el que éste le detallaba el resultado de la pesquisa, dando los nombres y filiación de todos los detenidos, que son seis, como lo dijimos en nuestro número anterior.

Entre los sujetos acusados se encuentran los hermanos Vicente y José Carneva-



Vicente Carnevalli *José Carnevalli*

lli, ambos conocidos de nuestra policía; pero principalmente el primero, que además de contar con dos entradas por homicidio, una el 25 de agosto de 1899, y la otra el 13 de marzo de 1913, se le conocía como falsificador y circulador de moneda falsa.

Publicamos los retratos de los hermanos Carnevalli, quienes tienen prontuario desde hace años en la comisaría de investigaciones.

Nuestro corresponsal en Santiago de Chile nos remite en la madrugada de hoy el siguiente despacho:

Santiago de Chile, 5.—Los individuos apresados por creérseles complicados en la falsificación de billetes argentinos prestaron declaración ante el juez del segundo juzgado.

Esos sujetos son: José Carnevalli, Vicente Carnevalli, Miguel Gervasio, Besas Camponesi, Antonio Venturi y Raimundo Bezzi.

De las declaraciones prestadas se desprende su culpabilidad.

Hoy se recibió un telegrama del jefe de investigaciones de ésa, señor Rossi, quien pide al pefe de pesquisa chileno, señor Castro, practique un nuevo allanamiento en la casa de los Carnevalli, por creer que allí hay una gran cantidad de billetes falsificados.

El juzgado ordenó inmediatamente el nuevo allanamiento, disponiendo también la designación de peritos que reconozcan las máquinas, cuños, tintas y demás objetos litográficos secuestrados.

El comisario de investigaciones argentino, que se encuentra aquí, se muestra agradecidísimo por el empeño con que actúan en la pesquisa el juez y el jefe de la sección seguridad personal de pesquisas. En este sentido envió ayer un telegrama a su jefe el señor Rossi.

sa forma cuando la mercadería por cualquier circunstancia no está a disposición el interesado en los almacenes fiscales.

En consecuencia ha dispuesto que los veinte días se cuenten desde la fecha del manifiesto de despacho, cuando éste sea formulado, estando toda la mercadería en depósito; y desde su entrada real a los almacenes, cuando el manifiesto se presente estando la carga en el buque o lancha.

Nombramiento y renuncia

Ha dictado un decreto el ministerio de relaciones exteriores y culto, por el que se nombra en ese Augusto L. Guidi director

presentan en el mando de las propias tropas asignadas. Y aquí está el verdadero trabajo, porque a pesar de recibir una brigada de 10.000 hombres sólo en hipótesis, no hay que olvidar un solo soldado, un servicio auxiliar, en las marchas, combates y estacionamientos.

El espacio que ocupan las tropas, el tiempo que emplean en todas sus operaciones, la observación constante del terreno en que se maniobra, todas son cosas que hay que tener presente a fin de no defeccionar en los trabajos de campaña. Un simple telegrama, una noticia diplomática o un vago rumor hacen cambiar las situaciones a cualquier hora del día o de la noche, y todos deben amoldarse a ella, proveyendo a tiempo con rapidez y previsión. Funcionan así verdaderos estados mayores en campaña, solucionando cuanta dificultad o contraste puedan sufrir las tropas, ya sean derrotadas al caer la tarde o emprendan la marcha durante la noche.

Las marchas, la sanidad, los aprovisionamientos y transportes de todo orden deben preocupar constantemente al oficial de estado mayor, teniendo en cuenta que una división de guerra puede constar en nuestro país de 20.000 hombres, 150 cañones, 1200 carros y 5000 caballos.

En estos trabajos prácticos se resumen por aplicación los estudios teóricos del aula en geografía militar, transportes, táctica, estrategia y servicio de estado mayor.

HOMENAJE A LISTER

NUMEROSAS ADHESIONES

Continúa la organización de los trabajos preparatorios que una comisión representativa del cuerpo médico argentino realiza con objeto de conmemorar la eminente personalidad de Lord Lister. Son numerosas ya las adhesiones recibidas por el comité organizador, entre las cuales se cuentan las más distinguidas personalidades médicas de nuestro país. Las solicitudes correspondientes deben dirigirse al doctor Marcelino Herrera Vegas, Florida 846, donde funciona la sede de la comisión organizadora.

Hasta este momento han solicitado su incorporación al homenaje los siguientes médicos argentinos:

Eduardo Mollard, Pablo C. Arata, Fernando Darío Davel, G. B. Cavazutti, Bartolomé N. Calcagno, Juan A. Boeri, Diógenes Urquiza, Juan Pujol y Grau, L. Rivas Míguez, Roberto F. Wernicke, Blas Scott, Samuel E. Bermann, S. Pérez Redondo, F. Manuel Irízar, J. M. Henríquez, Fernando Gorriti, J. B. Germano, Fernando E. Ciarlo, Alejandro Squassini, R. O. Nothwanger, Guillermo D. Scasso, J. Fabrés García, Juan Carlos Delfino, Enrique B. Iturriaga, Facundo T. Larguía, Egidio G. Ciano, A. Nores, Ambrosio Lugones (hijo), Eduardo Martínez, José R. Amarillo, Pedro Chutro, Bernardo Houssay, D. Cabred, Carlos Vez Losada, Carlos Darroqui, Ricardo López, Adolfo A. Negretto, R. Sivori, Jesús Peña, Lucio Durañona, Julio Jaramillo, José T. Borda, Leopoldo Iriarte, Guillermo Madero, Roberto Wernicke, Abraham Zenavilla, Félix B. Quaini, Pedro Paralle, Félix Silvera, José Pittini López, Angel M. Reolin, Lucas Peacan, Lemos, Ricardo Neotig, Musin, Aráoz Alfaro, Marcelino Viñas, Rómulo Cabrera, J. A. Rabuffete, J. Murray, Víctor Aguilar, E. López Bancalari, Juan Busco, Pedro Arias, Pedro Caride Massini, Cecilia Grierson, Gerardo Uva, Alejandro Fornasio, Conrado Leal, Guillermo Valdez, Bazterrica, Ulises R. Carboni, Horacio J. Piñeiro, José M. Gorge, R. A. Morotte, Justino Ledesma, José F. Molinari, Zenón Welaide, C. Sobrecasas, Juan R. Borzone, Fermín Rodríguez, Eliseo Ortiz, Manuel Zavaleta, Bellonard, J. Nin Posadas, C. Celasco, Francisco Sicardi, J. de

LA NACION — Miércoles 5 de Noviembre de 1913

POLICIA

LOS BILLETES FALSOS DE 50 PESOS

Esclarecimiento del hecho

DETENCION DE LOS PRESUNTOS AUTORES

SECUESTRO DE INSTRUMENTOS DEL DELITO

En nuestro número del domingo último nos ocupábamos de la fabricación de billetes de 50 $, de la cual conocen nuestros lectores muchos detalles por las crónicas que publicáramos.

Decíamos ese día que el jefe de policía, Sr. Udabe, a quien el jefe de investigaciones y técnica, Sr. Rossi, informara de sus vehementes sospechas acerca de la procedencia de los billetes falsos, había encargado al inspector general Sr. Laguarda que organizara la pesquisa y que este funcionario resolvió el envío a Chile del comisario D. Eduardo Santiago.

Publicábamos en seguida un amplio telegrama que nos remitiera nuestro corresponsal dando cuenta de la actuación del comisario Santiago en el país vecino, donde se suponía se encontraban los autores de la falsificación.

Ayer recibimos otro telegrama de nuestro corresponsal en Santiago de Chile, en el que nos da cuenta, como podrá ver el lector, de los felices resultado de la pesquisa que se iniciara.

He aquí el telegrama:

Santiago de Chile, 4.—Según antecedentes que obran en poder de la sección investigaciones chilena, el primer billete falsificado se notó en Buenos Aires.

Llevábalo el ingeniero agrónomo chileno D. Enrique Taullis, quien pagó su consumo en una rotisserie con un billete de 50 pesos.

El Sr. Taullis, al ser interrogado, señaló una casa de cambio chilena, donde lo había obtenido.

En otra casa de cambio a dondefué la policía, dijeron que habían recibido el billete a la compañía lírica, la que regresó a ésa llevando también billetes falsificados.

La comisaría de investigaciones de Buenos Aires envió a ésta entonces al comisario D. Eduardo Santiago, quien se puso aquí al habla con D. Eugenio Castro, el cual ofició en segundo juzgado, servido por el Sr. Franklin de la Barra.

Este oyó al detective argentino y en vista de su declaración comisionó a varios agentes de la sección seguridad para practicar diligencias.

Entonces se llegó al convencimiento de que en Santiago no estaba el centro de las falsificaciones.

Después de varias diligencias, se pudo llegar a una pista segura. Se sabía la llegada a ésta de unos argentinos descendientes de italianos, a quienes se les había visto en algunas ocasiones billetes de ese país.

La acción rápida de la policía permitió caer sobre ellos.

Estos sujetos se reunían diariamente en un despachito casi inadvertido, en la calle Maipú esquina Romero.

Allí fueron tomados por los agentes, quienes los condujeron incomunicados a la sección seguridad, poniéndolos a disposición del juez sumariante.

Son seis los detenidos, tres de ellos de apellido Ginonardi, Caneballi y Campomasi.

La policía practicó el allanamiento de los domicilios de los individuos apresados, encontrando diversos objetos acusadores, como ser mangos de cuñas para sellos, tintas finas, y una prensa para colotipías.

También se halló una plancha de cobre rota, con restos de gelatina.

Campomasi tenía una caja-maleta de un metro de largo por 50 centímetros de ancho, con doble fondo cuidadosamente disimulado, y 50 centímetros de alto, forrada en latón cubierto con papel.

Caneballi y Carneballi son dos hermanos llegados a Chile hace un año y son también conocidos de la policía argentina.

Se hallaban establecidos en la calle San Pablo, afuera, más allá de la avenida Quintana, también con un pequeño negocio.

Ante el juez negaron todos tenazmente su culpabilidad en la falsificación, manifestando que los objetos encontrados en su poder los encontraron en casas que habían arrendado; pero hay muchos indicios en contra de ellos.

LOS MUERTOS



EN LA RECOLETA — LA A



OO FLORES EN LAS TUMBAS



POLICIA

LOS BILLETES FALSOS DE 50 $

Investigaciones de la policía argentina en Chile—Llegada de un pesquisante de alta categoría—En busca de un depósito de billetes falsos — La compañía lírica teatral—Un agenciero comprometido.

Respecto de la falsificación de billetes de 50 $, cuyos pormenores hemos publicado en anteriores ediciones, nuestro corresponsal en Santiago de Chile nos transmite la amplia información que más abajo se leerá.

El jefe de policía Sr. Udabe, a quien el Sr. Rossi, jefe de investigaciones y técnica informara de sus vehementes sospechas acerca de la procedencia de la falsificación, encargó especialmente al inspector general don Francisco Laguarda que organizara la pesquisa y este funcionario, de acuerdo con su superior inmediato, resolvió el envío a Chile del comisario D. Eduardo Santiago, que es el que está actuando ahora en el país vecino.

He aquí las informaciones de nuestro corresponsal:

Santiago, 1.—Hoy prestó declaración ante el juez del segundo juzgado del crimen un comisario de investigaciones de Buenos Aires que desde hace días se encuentra en Santiago investigando la cuestión de la falsificación de billetes argentinos.

Durante la entrevista expresó la opinión que tenía al respecto, dando cuenta de las investigaciones realizadas que se dejaron anotadas en el sumario.

El nombrado comisario conferenció también hoy con el jefe de pesquisas D. Eugenio Castro, quien le ofreció toda clase de facilidades, diciéndole que podría instalarse en las oficinas de la sección como en su casa propia.

Efectivamente, el comisario argentino imparte órdenes, usa el telégrafo gratuitamente y tiene a sus órdenes varios agentes secretos que le secundan.

Se ha llegado a establecer que todos los miembros de la compañía lírica teatral canjearon billetes falsificados que llevaron a Buenos Aires, en la casa de cambio de D. Manuel Rodríguez, situada en la calle de Los Huérfanos frente al Banco de Chile.

El Sr. Rodríguez niega haber canjeado dichos billetes, pero las investigaciones dejaron establecida su efectividad.

La opinión de los pesquisas es que la falsificación viene de Europa, pues ni los talleres argentinos y chilenos son capaces de hacer una imitación tan perfecta, pues solamente en el grosor del papel se diferencia de los billetes verdaderos.

Otras investigaciones dicen que existe en Chile un depósito enorme de estos billetes, traídos por varios falsificadores desde Europa con el objeto de remitirlos a Buenos Aires.

Se investiga activamente donde se encuentra dicho depósito de billetes.

Diariamente el comisario argentino conferencia con el jefe de policía.

Probablemente el lunes dicho comisario acompañado del inspector de investigaciones de la sección bancaria D. Marcos Rivera se dirigirá a Llayllay, donde cree obtener datos interesantes.

El Sr. Rodríguez estrechado por los agentes de investigaciones había declarado que el cambio de los billetes se hizo en el Banco Alemán.

La investigación se hace con todo sigilo.

El comisario argentino guarda absoluto incógnito.

617

January 12,1914.

S. D. Hale Co., Ltd.,

Buenos Aires,

Argentina.

Dear Sirs:-

We beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of December 11th, enclosing counterfeit 50 pesos notes of the Republic of Argentine and newspaper clippings in connection with this counterfeiting job, for which please accept our thanks.

We are, as you can readily understand, greatly interested in such matters and appreciate your sending us this information and will be glad to have any further information which you can give us.

Yours very truly,

LLC/IW

Manager Foreign Department.

672

August 11, 1914

S. B. Hale Co., Ltd,
Buenos Aires, Argentine

Dear Sirs,-

Argentine Bank Notes

As we all know, the Argentine Government is getting its bank note paper from Pietro Miliani, so that it has occurred to me that, owing to the present European situation, it might be impossible for that company to make any more shipments of bank note paper, and that the Argentine Government might be caught short, in which case we would be pleased to come to their assistance, and arrange to get in on their bank note business. This is simply an idea that I have, which it might be worth your while to work up.

In order to help you to interest the Government in a more tangible manner, I have decided to prepare a model of the One and Five Pesos Notes, which I will forward to you as soon as ready, and in case you think there will be any chance at all for the Company to get business, you can cable us and we will do anything you request.

Yours very truly,

Vice President

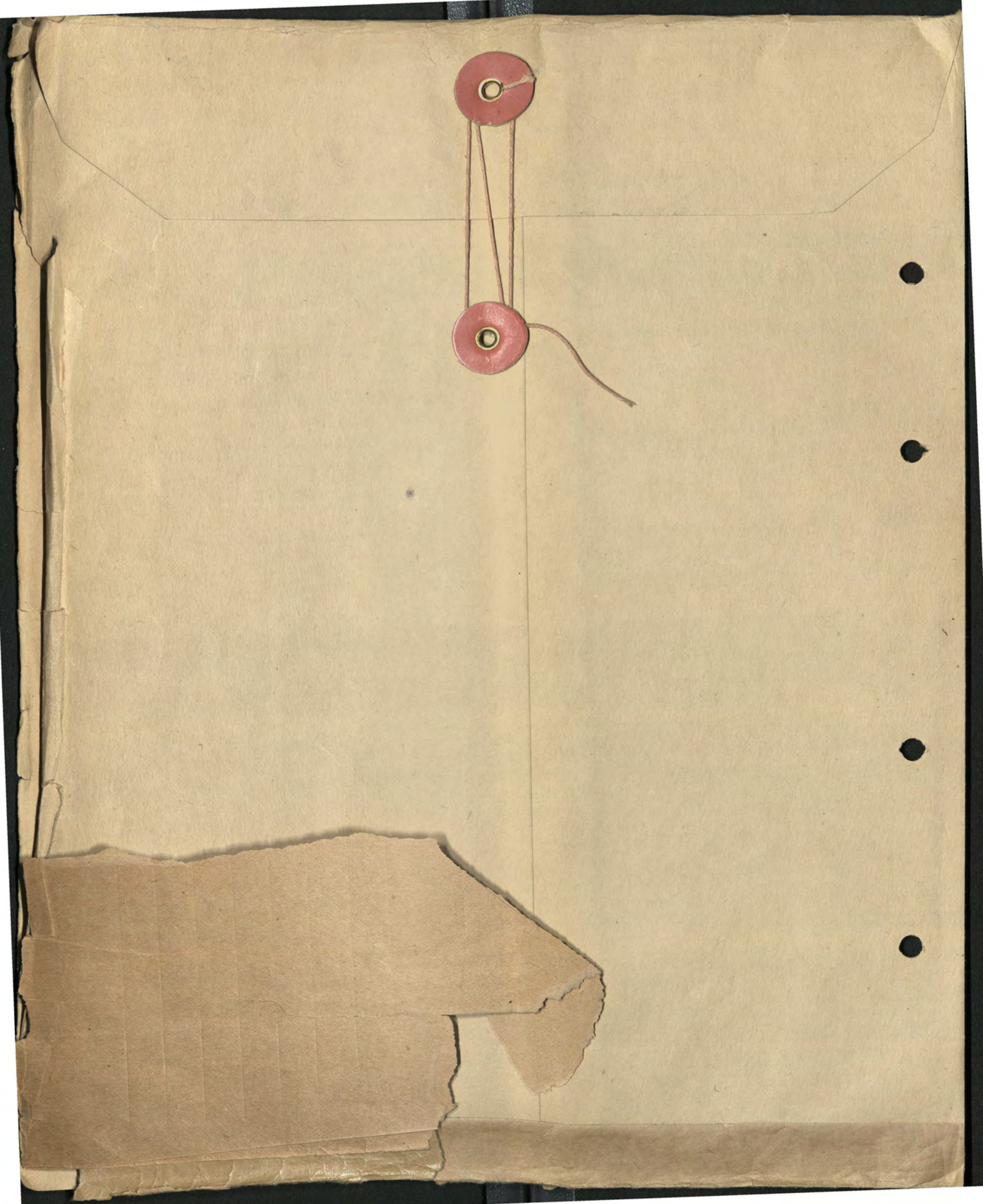
JC-FGH

Aug 17, 1914

Received for Filing

C. P. R.
JAN 13 1921

Model Schedule,



REQUEST FOR MODEL

Date AUG 17 1914 Title Rep. Argentina Schedule No. 573

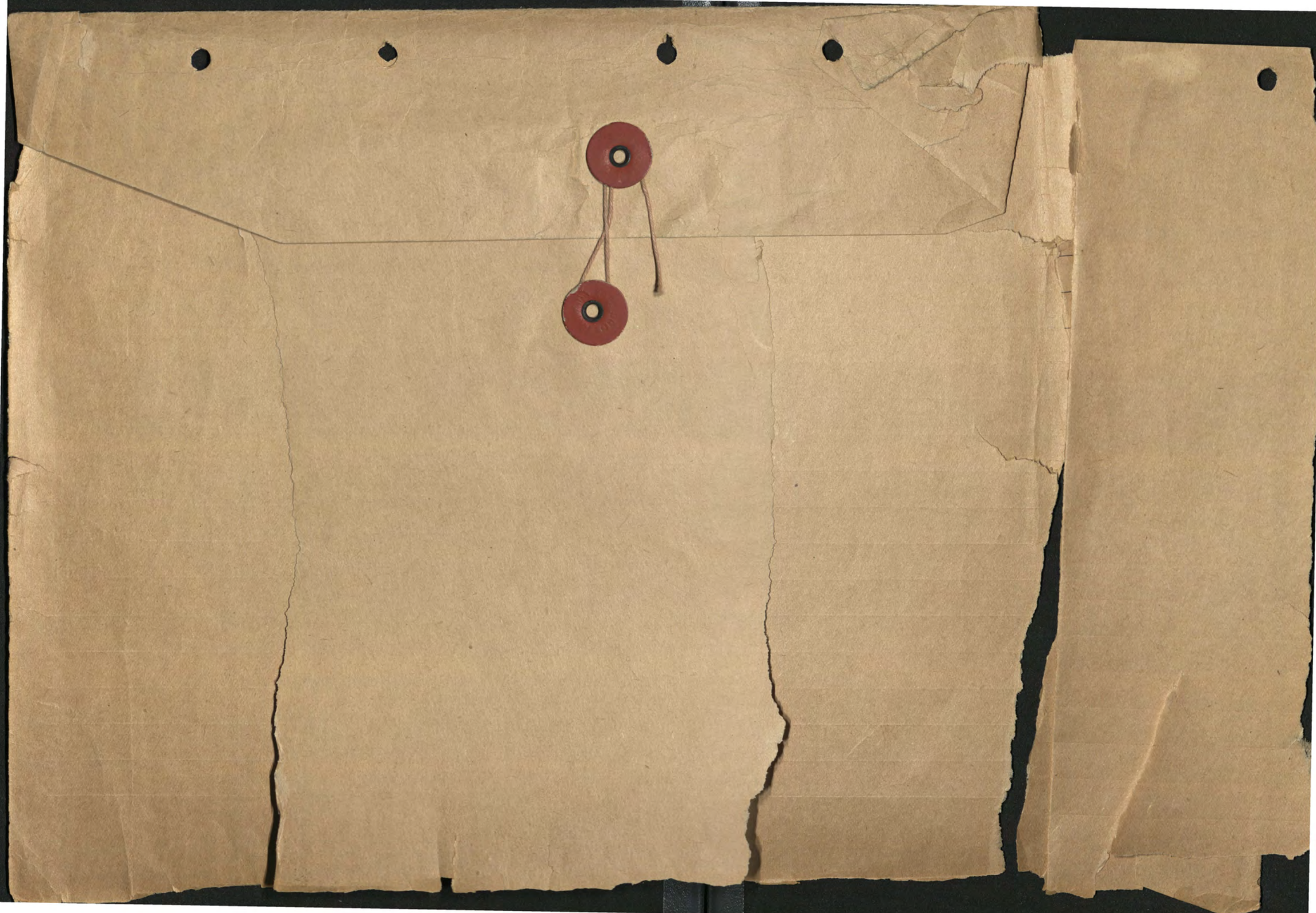
~~LITHO~~ STEEL SCHEDULE

BK Notes

2 Parts

Note			Text for Face
Bond Registered			" " Back
" Coupon			" " Coupon
Steel Certificate			Trustees' Certificate
Letter of Credit			Form of Endorsement
Certificate of Deposit			STOCK EXCHANGE CLAUSE
Check or Draft			Guarantee "
Bill of Exchange			Signature for Coupons
Letter Head			Copy for Stub
Note "			Sample
Bill "			
Announcement			
Invitation			
Card			
Envelope			
Miscellaneous			

Note Thermate (Un Cpn) taken out & sent to Washington with Model 5/7/15



6344

Date 5/6/15 Model to F.W.G.

BANK NOTES

General description Steel Face and Back - Major Tint on both face and back

Quantities

FACE PLATE

Title in full República Argentina

Size of note for work 1 Peso 2-1/2" x 4-7/16" for work; each higher denomination to be a trifle larger.

DENOMINATION { Words Un - Dos - Cinco - Diez - Veinte - Cincuenta - Cien, Quinientos - Un Mil
Numerals 1-2-5-10-20-50-100-500-1000

Text As on "Un Peso" note herewith

General style Left to us

Vignette See note below

Title of signing officers Secretario Presidente

Numbers Yes- single Series Yes - single

Date line No

Stub No Countersign No

Remarks The Coat-of-Arms must appear somewhere, either on face or back or both

"Major" TINT

Kind of tint See Mr. Green

Denomination

Panto

Color Left tp us

Remarks By "Major Tint" we mean two color tint as printed on the Mann Press

BACK PLATE

Title República Argentina

Denomination Yes - both words and numerals

Vignette Left to us

Color " " " would suggest a different color for each denomination

Remarks

Major TINT (2 colors)

Note: It is suggested that we use the portraits we engraved some years ago for the Banco de la Provincia de Buenos Aires".
I suggest these vignettes be shown to Mr. Green before being used.

RECEIVED
MAY
1914




REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA

5913

Date August 17, 1914 Model to F.W.G.

BANK NOTES

General description Steel face and back, single litho tint on face

Quantities Unknown, but will probably be large

FACE PLATE

Title in full República Argentina

Size of note for work Left to us. Would suggest that the size of this note be as near (as possible to the specimen note herewith, provided this size will work out to our advantage. (You may make it a trifle smaller if necessary.

2½ x 5 work

DENOMINATION { Words Un Peso / Numerals 1

Text As on note herewith, with exception of date line

General style Left to us

Vignette Yes - Man at Plow, photograph herewith

Title of signing officers Secretario - Presidente

Numbers Yes - single Series Yes

Date line Yes - 1° de Septiembre de 1914

Stub No Countersign No

Remarks

TINT

Kind of tint Single litho

Denomination Yes

Panto Yes

Color Blue

Remarks

BACK PLATE

Title Yes - República Argentina

Denomination Un Peso

Vignette Yes - Liberty Head, photo herewith

Color Green

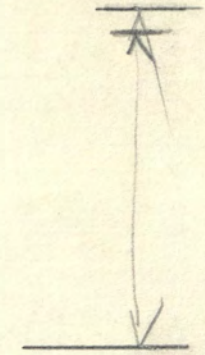
Remarks Would suggest that if you have space enough, you try to show the monogram of the letters R - A, somewhere on this note, either face or back.

XXXXXX

NOTE: Would suggest your changing any of the above instructions if they will simplify in any way the printing of these notes. We are anxious to lay this note out to ourvery best advantage, so that we may quote a low price and have the least possible trouble in executing the work .

RECEIVED
AUG 18
1914

5913



672

Sept.3,1914.

REPUBLIC OF ARGENTINE

5,000,000 - 1 peso notes.

Size 5 x 2 1/2

3 7

15 x 17 1/2

1/2 1 1/2 21 on

2 2

17½ x 21"

Eng. dies,face and back and 2 special vig.	$1200.
Trans.10 faces amd 10 backs	2000.
Litho. trans. 42 on - 5 at $25.	125.
Paper J.M.25 - 233,334 shts. 18 x 21 - 378 sq.in.at say $35.-1000	8200.
Print 233333 1/3 imps F.) 233333 1/3 " B.) $40.	18665.
Litho print 166666 1/2 imps. at $10	1667.
Nos.(single) at $10.-1000 shts.	2334.
Cut, trim and pack at $2.-1000 shts.	470.
100 boxes	400.
	$35061.

Max.$7.00

Min.$5.25 - F.O.B.N.Y.
U.S .Gold.

672

Sept. 10, 1914

S. B. Hale Co., Ltd.,
Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Dear Sirs,-

Argentina Bank Notes

Following up our respects of August 11th on this subject, I am pleased to advise that we are sending you by this mail, under separate cover and registered, a model of the One Peso Note which we propose furnishing for the Argentine Government.

This note is to be steel engraved and printed from steel engraving, on our best bank note paper. We have made up an estimate and find that we can supply these notes in the minimum quantity of 5,000,000 at $7.00 per 1000, F.O.B. New York.

If you could interest the Government sufficiently to bring about this business, and the price was a factor, we could if necessary go to the extreme and make a quotation as low as $5.25 per 1000 notes. At that price I would like to see whether it would be possible to arrange for a contract for a number of years.

As you will note, we have embodied on these notes the designs of Mr. J. M. Lubary, for the face and back.

Trusting that you may be able to interest the Argentine Government in considering the matter, and that you may bring this business to a successful issue, I remain,

Yours very truly,

Vice President.

JC-FGH

672

PER S/S "VANDYCK"

Buenos Aires 15th October, 1914.

The President,

American Bank Note Company,

70, Broad Street,

New York.

Dear Sir,

ARGENTINE BANK NOTES

We beg to acknowledge receipt of your favours dated August 11th and September 10th on this subject, together with the models of the one dollar notes which you propose furnishing for the Argentine Government. We will keep these carefully before us for use should the opportunity arise, having taken careful note of your quotations; but we would mention that the Argentine Government have no intention whatever at present of contracting for the printing of their notes, as they have recently largely extended the Casa de Moneda (Government printing establishment), and have spent a considerable amount of money in new machinery, etc. Furthermore, as the trade route at present with Italy is open, they are not in any difficulties with regard to paper for printing their notes.

We remain, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

SAMUEL B. HALE Co. LIMITED

A. H. Pauncy. Asst Manager

Nov. 23, 1914

Samuel B. Hale Co.,
Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic.

Dear Sirs,-

Argentine Bank Notes

Wehave your letter of Oct. 15th, and note from what you report that our chances for obtaining the bank note order for the Argentine Government are very remote, owing to the enlargement of the Government Printing establishment; but no one can tell what might happen, and it may be just as well if you were to hold this model for bank note in case you should be in a position to make use of same.

Yours very truly,

Vice President.

JC-FGH

Feb'y 1915.

extract from :
H.J.B. report of TRIP . . . . . original in #1026

ARGENTINE - Your suggestion that, owing to the European trouble the Government might run short of banknote paper, ordered in Italy, and avail themselves of our help, seemed to ~~pp~~ scarcely justify any hope. Since you notified your agents that you were preparing a model note for the occasion and the same had not reached Buenos Aires before I left there I deemed it best to leabe S B Hale & Co. to approach the Government people wiht it, but from information gathered, there seemed to be no chance for us at the time, the stock of paper being ample and no interruption of trade relations being anticipated with Italy"

June 11,1915.

Samuel Hale Pearson,Esq.,
Hotel Plaza,
New York.

My dear Mr. Pearson:-

ARGENTINE BANK NOTES

I am sending you herewith by bearer, models, face and back, of the following bank notes, which, I feel sure, you will find quite attractive and will enable you to interest your Government:-

1	Peso	denomination	-	face	and back
2	Pesos	"	-	"	" "
5	Pesos	"	-	"	" "
10	Pesos	"	-	"	" "
20	Pesos	"	-	"	" "
50	Pesos	"	-	"	" "
100	Pesos	"	-	"	" "
500	Pesos	"	-	"	" "

These models are only tentative ones and can be altered to suit whatever requirements may be demanded. In fact, we are now working on a bank note which, we believe, will be the best secured one against counterfeiting, but owing to the lack of time to perfect the same, we have not yet been able to bring it to a head; so please bear the same in mind in soliciting this work from your Government.

With my best wishes for you and your family for a pleasant voyage and trusting that you will be successful in your prospective work, I beg to remain,

Yours very sincerely,

Vice President.

JC/IW

March 31, 1916

Dr. Manuel Quintana,
Hotel Ritz-Carlton,
Madison Ave. & 46th St.,
New York.

Dear Sir,-

We take great pleasure, at the request of Mr. C.H.Sanford, to hand you herewith a book of Bank Note specimens which we trust may be of some service to you in interesting the Argentine Government in improving on their their present paper currency.

With our best wishes for a pleasant voyage and safe return,

We beg to remain,

Respectfully yours,

Vice President.

JC-H

COPY OF A LETTER WRITTEN BY MR. C.H.SANFORD TO Dr. MANUEL QUINTANA

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
D.E.W.
1916
APR
12

Dr. Manuel Quintana,

Ritz-Carlton Hotel,

New York City.

My dear Dr. Quintana:-

I am giving you below some impressions that may be of use to you on your arrival at Buenos Aires, taking into consideration the numerous conversations that we have had together in this respect.

The Argentine Government has at the present moment an enormous quantity of gold consisting of coins of all the principal nations of the world. There are few people outside of the Argentine Republic who realize what a large quantity of the world's gold is held in far off South America, and it is to the interest of the Argentine Republic that this should be generally known, as it will have a very material effect upon the Argentine credit in foreign countries. It should, however, be made known in a business-like manner and not as an advertisement or a piece of news.

I should recommend the formation of a bank to be called "EL BANCO DE LA REPUBLICA ARGENTINA" to take the place of the Caja de Conversion. This bank would carry on all the business now transacted by the Caja and also be of the same character as the Federal Reserve Banks that have been created in the United States. Its duties therefore would be not only to look after the currency, but also to discount for other banks in case of necessity. All the paper money would be issued as being paper money of the BANCO DE LA REPUBLICA ARGENTINA and not as at present, - DE LA NACION ARGENTINA.

I would suggest that the gold that has been accumulated in the BANCO DE LA NACION for conversion purposes, amounting more or less to thirty millions, should be transferred to EL BANCO DE LA REPUBLICA ARGENTINA. As I understand it, the present amount of gold is equivalent to about seventy per cent.

of the present paper money, there being about three hundred millions that is not guaranteed by gold. In order that EL BANCO DE LA REPUBLICA ARGENTINA may have gold equivalent to the amount of the whole paper issue, I would suggest that the Government issue a gold bond to the bank equal to the amount of the paper money now outstanding, so that the bank could say that it had gold bonds or gold coin for the entire amount of the paper money in circulation. This I think would be a notice to all outside countries that the Argentina Republic had a safer guaranty for their paper money than any other country. The profits of the Bank might be assigned exclusively to the amortization of this bond, placing the profits in gold to the credit of the amortization fund.

I also think that a country possessing, as Argentina does, over three hundred millions of dollars in gold coins of various nations, should at once take steps to mint this gold into Argentine coin. The Government has already built a building for this purpose, but, if I am not mistaken, that building is now used for making paper money, notwithstanding that the country is having a constant increase in its stock of gold.

I would also suggest an entirely new issue of paper money, of the highest quality, to be printed abroad, having it all ready for delivery on a certain date on which all the existing currency would be called in. I fancy that the difference between the amount outstanding and the amount which would be turned in would be very great,- possibly twenty-five or thirty millions of dollars. This amount should be ascertained, and it could go to the credit of reserve in the new bank in the event that the old paper money should turn up within a certain number of years, - say ten. After that the old currency should be de-monetized or cancelled.

The paper money at present issued in the Argentine is of cheaper quality and less attractive appearance than that of any nation in the world. While in this country you have seen what good money is. It adds to the aesthetic side of the currency as well as to its usefulness. Furthermore, it is one of the best protections against counterfeiting, which , with such a large amount of currency outstanding, is of great importance to any nation.

The coining of the gold at present held, and the new issue of paper money, should mark a new era in the progress of the country and might be a very good political move for the party that is coming into power, as showing their progressive spirit.

I would also suggest that EL BANCO DE LA REPUBLICA ARGENTINA in publishing its balance sheets should reduce outstanding paper money to gold at forty-four cents on the dollar, as being their obligation,and show on the credit side the amount of gold they have on hand and the gold bonds of the Government which they possess, and as a reserve the difference in the paper money that may be missing and any profit that might be made in the coinage of the gold.

In this connection, I would also suggest that the Government make copper, nickel and silver coinage of small moneys on a gold basis,- say one cent copper pieces, five cent nickel pieces, and ten and twenty or twenty-five cent silver pieces. These could easily be used on the basis of forty-four cents to the gold dollar, and they could also be used the same as the present nickel coins for the use of the public, which they would gradually replace. For instance, the new five cent nickel piece would replace the present ten cent piece for tram fares and the well-to-do people would pay slightly more than at present. But two cents copper would be the working man's fare, which would be slightly less than the five cents which they pay at present.

The next thing in which the public would be interested is postage. At present it is at the rate of twelve cents paper for a letter going abroad. That might be made at the rate of five cents nickel, which would be slightly less than the twelve cents paper now paid; or it might be made six cents of the new coinage, which would be slightly more than the present paper rate and would be no inconvenience to the public, as a five cent nickel and one cent copper piece could be used.

I think that these reforms would pave the way for the ultimate placing of the Argentine currency on the original basis of one hundred cents to the gold dollar. Future contracts could be made payable in either kind of money, computing the value of the present paper currency on the basis of forty-four cents to the gold dollar.

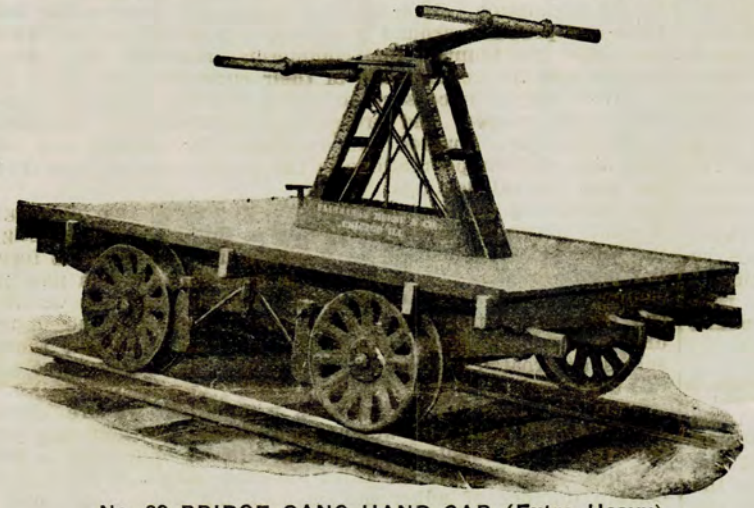
Hoping that these suggestions may be of some practical use and value to you, as well as to the country, I beg to remain, as always,

Sincerely yours,

(signed) C. H. Sanford.

Reform of the Argentine Monetary System

FAIRBANKS-MORSE RAILWAY SUPPLIES



No. 28 BRIDGE GANG HAND CAR (Extra Heavy)
Platform 8 feet long. A very strong and substantial car with 20-inch pressed steel wheels and 1¾-inch axles, wide gauges only. A well built, long lived car in use throughout the world.

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POWER PLANTS.
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FULL LINE OF REPAIRS IN STOCK.

Built and marketed by the largest and most experienced manufacturers of these goods.

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ESTABLISHED 1866.

Shipping, Insurance and General Commission Agents.

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IN GREAT VARIETY

From $ 20 to $ 1000

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS.

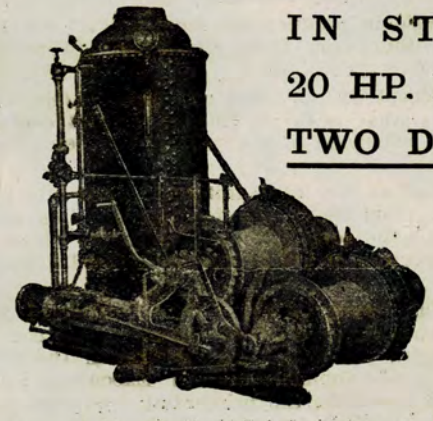
SIMONS & Co.,
BAZAR INGLES -- 148 Perú.

J. O. McLAREN & Co.

Cangallo 315, Buenos Aires.

IMPORTERS

LIDGERWOOD Hoisting Equipments.



IN STOCK.
20 HP. Engine
TWO DRUMS.

Pneumatic Tools In STOCK.

the object of maintaining and increasing its deposits it may acquire gold and hold it either as coin or bullion, these operations are carried out in the normal course of its banking business and respond to the exigencies of the circulation and of the exchanges which it is part of its functions to serve: But it is not obliged, as is our "Caja de Conversion" to receive or to acquire quantities of gold, even against its convenience, or when to do so would prejudice the interests of its shareholders. In our country it is without doubt desirable that the influx of gold arriving for commercial reasons should not be repelled or restricted. It can also be added that it would be practically impossible to exclude gold when it is imported in payment of the balance resulting from our export trade. But neither can it be denied that a danger would be created if gold imports were to augment without check or measure, because it would bring about a huge paper issue which although perfectly convertible would none the less disturb the equilibrium of the circulation by inflating it beyond normal proportions producing a rise in prices, raising the cost of living and causing the resulting economic confusion.

In order to prevent this adequate restrictions are proposed in the projected law. Furthermore, as the immediate relations which ought to subsist between the Bank and the Caja de Conversion have been established so as to procure that without diminishing the action, the autonomy and the responsibilities of the latter, it shall fulfil practically in the monetary mechanism and in its relations with the Bank, the functions of an Issue and Conversion Department—the Executive Power considers that at the same time an institution which has satisfactorily fulfilled the purpose for which it was created, is being preserved, it is also brought into harmony with the lofty intention of the project.

We must also consider a fact of transitory importance which must inevitably occur as regards prices in general due to the disparity of the division and relative value of the existing circulating fiduciary currency and that which would be issued in terms of the present project.

This difference is explicable because it is impossible to establish a coincidence between one currency and the other in view of the fact that the currency proposed by the project represents relative divisions and values on a scientific and exact basis, whereas the existing relative divisions and values are incoherent and arbitrary since they do not emanate from a scientific and systematised division and value.

In effect; it has previously been recalled that in order to overcome the serious difficulties which presented themselves at the outset of the attempt to fix an approximate rate of conversion, bearing relation to the quotations of the diverse series at the times of their respective issues, a total approximately accurate was made of these diverse rates, and the resulting mean was taken, the equivalence of 0.44 gold being fixed for every peso of the fiduciary currency so that the gold peso of 100 centavos of our monetary law is equal to 2.2727 pesos of fiduciary money.

In the course of an enquiry into the currency effected in the Ministry of Finance in 1905, only three measures were suggested to bring about the disappearance of the existing dual values, one for the internal business dealings of the country and another for foreign trade dealings. These measures were:—

First.—To impose in practice the legal unit of the peso of 100 centavos, withdrawing from circulation the peso of 44 centavos.

Second.—To accept as the legal unit that which to-day measures all values, that is to say the peso of 44 centavos gold to the definite exclusion of the peso of 100 centavos of the Law of 1881.

Third.—To adopt as the legal unit and to put into practice, one distinct from both the foregoing. This to be the "Argentino", a coin equivalent to the franc, which according to the supporters of the suggestion offered great advantages.

Studying carefully each of these three suggested solutions it is seen at once that the system formulated in the present project, coincides precisely with the first of the above suggestions and in the opinion of the Executive Power it is the one which combines the primordial conditions upon which our monetary regimen ought to be based, as it is in entire accord with the monetary tradition of the country, as although the peso may have undergone modifications in the lapse of time as regards weight and fineness, it has remained definitely established and consolidated in both respects on exact bases, founded on the decimal system and in accordance with the monetary systems of a goodly number of nations. Moreover, this system is the system of our monetary legislation. Upon it are founded our commercial customs and practice, around it develop our exchanges and upon this base are founded our commercial relations with other nations and the relationship of their currency to ours.

It is hardly necessary to recall that as a general rule, all nations respect and preserve these monetary traditions upon which are founded and developed the notions and calculations of their populations in the regulations of their trading and general dealings.

Examining the second measure, it is noted that although it would maintain the existing state of things, it would oblige the kilogram of gold to be divided not into 620 parts to form the peso which is the basis of the monetary system now in vigour, but into 1409, 0909 units, which would be outside the decimal system and would alter completely the unity, division and coordinate value of the coins amongst themselves, as created by our law. We would thus place ourselves in an exceptional situation with respect to our well founded system and those of the nations with which we are vinculated through parity of weight and fineness, without any advantage to the country and with greater complication in our exchange. As regards the third measure, although it found a certain number of adherents, it does not obviate the difference in prices because it does not coincide with the existing divisions of the currency. There remains also the circumstance that amongst the divisions of silver currency of our law; there exists that of 0.20 centavos which approximates to the franc but which is superior to it in fineness because in the case of the 20 centavos coin there is allowed in 0.900 only 0.005 milesimos of tolerance, resulting in 0.895 fine gold whereas the franc represents only 0.835 milesimos of fineness.

So that therefore this coin of 20 cents with or without any other name than that of "Argentino" as proposed, because it corresponds to gold currency, will serve as equivalent of the franc, in the same way as the peso will be equivalent to the five franc piece.

The foregoing suffices to demonstrate that the two latter measures referred to do not solve satisfactorily the problem of the differences, whereas that of the present project, which coincides with the first of the three measures cited, is fundamentally and definitively appropriate owing to its exact concordance with the decimal system, with our monetary law and with the monetary laws of numerous nations which at one time formed the Latin League.

It is also opportune to note that the relative alteration in prices owing to the disparity of the monetary units applies only to articles of small value and amount which are dealt in in coins of low value and in which it is not possible to arrive at a coincidence by means of minute divisions. But as regards prices of articles, works, and transactions of greater importance no difficulty would be met with in arriving at the equivalences.

As has happened in all cases, in all times and in all countries whenever changes in currency have occurred, and amongst ourselves also, in consequence of alterations and depreciation in the currency and in times of commercial and monetary crisis, occasion would be given for the adjustment of prices gradually in private life and in small transactions.

In the meantime our monetary system will be definitely settled upon solid bases. Industries, commerce and the foreign exchanges would be freed from complications and uncertainties and it is not rash to anticipate that new laws and customs would follow the introduction of the new currency, both in the form of metal and of notes and that the public would benefit by it.

The Executive Power does not ignore the fact that given the short time which has to elapse before the closing of the Ordinary period of Sessions, this matter can hardly be solved in them, nor could it be sanctioned under the present Government whose term of office is about to expire. But it performs a duty in submitting the project to Your Honours as a contribution to the study of a matter of such transcendental importance.

God Save Your Honours.

(Signed) V. DE LA PLAZA.

(Signed) Francisco J. Oliver.

THE "TEETH OF FRICTION" CAN'T BITE IF YOU LUBRICATE WITH

DIXON'S FLAKE GRAPHITE.

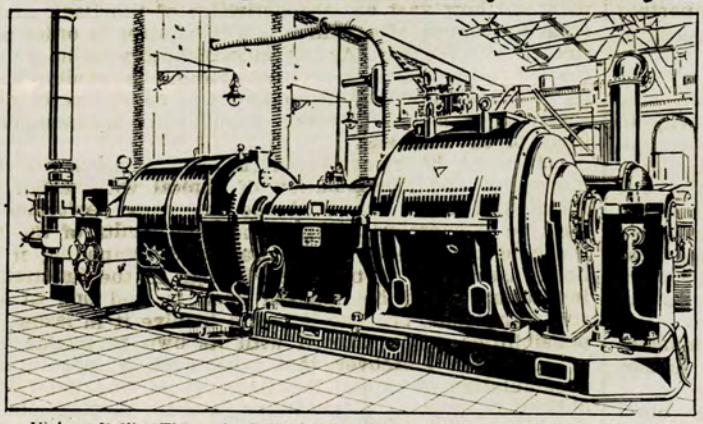
There's only one way to get perfect lubrication and that way is to eliminate the "teeth of friction", the minute imperfections which, in even the most highly finished bearing surfaces show, under a microscope, like hills and dales. Oil or plain grease are only transitory lubricants, subject to the whims of load, pressure, climatic and other conditions. Flake graphite, unlike oil or plain grease, is not squeezed out by pressure. Pressure forces flake graphite upon the tiny projections—"the teeth of friction"—the flakes become pinned and form over the surface a most marvellous veneer-like coating, unctuous and wonderfully smooth. Dixon Flake Graphite will improve the efficiency of the oil or grease that you are using. Thousands of expert engineers all over the world have proven this to their satisfaction.

Write for booklet:

David Hogg & Cia.,

Calle Bolivar 236, **Buenos Aires.**

VICKERS LIMITED.

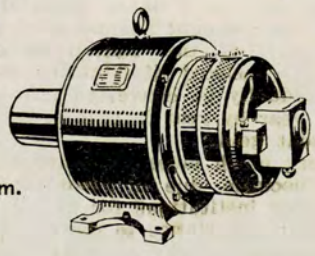


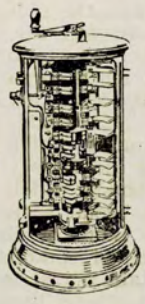
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issues, it cannot be pretended to augment, indefinitely, the mass of gold whether coined, or in the form of bullion.

The authorization whereby the "Caja de Conversion" may receive, acquire and hold bullion in its vaults, responds to a double purpose, which may also be considered to be a double advantage. The first consists in facilitating operations by accepting values which are exactly equivalent to the amount of coined money which they represent according to their weight and fineness; for which a fixed purchase price must be established. As an illustration, it may be recalled that the fixed mint price in England has been £3.17.10½d. for each ounce of standard gold, a price which represents 1½d. in excess of value, but which is calculated as cost of coining. The "Caja de Conversion" would fix at the same time, the net price per kilo of pure gold, including in such price the sum calculated for coining and interest. The second advantage would be that of obviating by the means indicated, the constant accumulation of foreign gold currency, as although nothing is lost by its reception since this gold is paid out at its legal value against notes, it is not convenient to have to destroy it in order to convert it into "Argentinos". And it is beyond all doubt that the country should aspire to having its own currency as is due to its national and commercial importance. Finally, the concluding dispositions of the project ordain that the Bank of the Nation shall pay a minimum interest of 3 per cent. per annum upon the $30,000,000 gold which it manipulates in terms of the Conversion Law No. 3871.

This measure is necessary in order to augment the fund of amortization of the $293,018,258.44 national currency proceeding from old issues and which weigh as a debt upon the Nation and which could be amortized by a temperate and efficient procedure such as is proposed. Thus we should finish once and for all with this debt which there is neither purpose nor benefit in maintaining current.

In formulating the annexed project, the Executive Power has had to consider and to solve a problem the importance of which makes it the basis of the system.

In effect, the problem consisted in deciding whether the existing "Caja de Conversion" should be maintained, with its present functions of issue and conversion, or whether it should be suppressed as unnecessary, transferring its functions to the Bank of the Nation, which would henceforward be in conditions analogous—as regards this point—to those of the Bank of England, with its departments of issue and conversion, eliminating thus a cog-wheel from the monetary administration of the country.

The Executive Power has considered that although the second alternative simplified the mechanism to a certain extent and responded to a plan of efficacy which would have the exampie of the Bank of England in its favour, it is preferable to maintain our existing system with the modifications introduced, which likewise has in its favour the important actuation which it has carried out in the lengthy process of our economic and monetary reaction.

The reasons which have influenced the Executive Power in adopting the plan indicated are that although the mechanism of the Bank of England has responded satisfactorily to the objects in view since the time of its foundation, and whilst it would be sound logic to suppose that our assimilation of this mechanism would give analogous results—one essential circumstance nevertheless has to be borne in mind—that is that the Bank of England belongs to its shareholders and the Government has no intervention in it beyond that derived from laws and acts of concession and from the attributions conferred upon it in regard to the faculty for issuing notes and the obligation to exchange them for gold.

Moreover, the principal function of that establishment is to serve as a Bank for bankers, of large financial houses and of large corporations and discount companies.

But with us, the Bank of the Nation is a State Bank. Its original capital consisted of fiduciary money of legal tender which will gradually be converted into gold, investing the Reserve Fund year by year in gold or in Government bonds which represent gold.

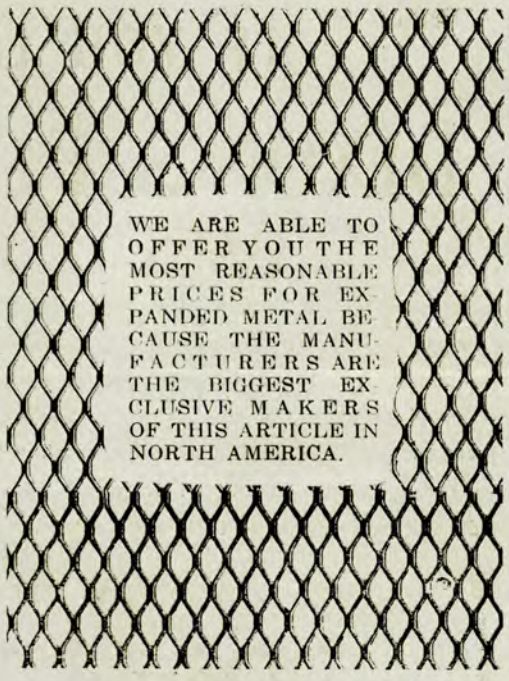
Its credit action is very much more extensive than that of the Bank of England because, due in great measure to the lack of establishments or institutions for giving impulse to certain industries of great importance to the country such as agriculture, live-stock, and others, by according them credit in conditions and for periods more convenient than those obtaining in commerce; and due also, it has to be said, to the absence of individual initiative in the creation of such establishments, the Bank of the Nation finds itself obliged to make good these deficiencies, extending its beneficent action in the service and protection of such interests. The functions of the Bank then are amply vast if consideration be given also to its commercial operations, its exchange business and its rediscounting, in all of which it maintains the highest direction and initiative amongst the credit institutions in the Argentine market and in its commercial relations with other Nations.

It will be understood from all of the foregoing how complex and how vast are the activities of the Bank and the increasing volume of capital which it requires in order to do justice to all of them. And it is satisfactory to be able to say that it fulfils these activities without difficulty, thanks to its judicious administration and the enormous credit it enjoys and by means of which it augments unceasingly the volume of its business.

It must be remembered, however, that if to the large movement and accumulation of capital with which it is associated, had to be added the functions performed by the Caja de Conversion, bringing into the vaults of the Bank all the gold now lodged in the Caja and compelling it to issue notes against it, an operation foreign to the functions of the institution would be imposed upon it, and one to some extent dangerous, because it would involve it in issues and responsibilities not in accord with its own particular business.

Consider moreover that with such a largely increased accumulation of capital the Bank would find itself inevitably obliged to extend its operations in order to place that capital to advantage: and it appears beyond all doubt that this procedure would create, to some extent, a banking monopoly, not only prejudicial but tending to the annihilation of the other banks and preventing the establishment of new ones, which would obviously be lamentable for credit, commerce, industry, progress and in general all public interests. It seems superfluous to have to recall that neither the Bank of England nor any other analogous institution finds itself in such conditions, because although it is true that the Bank of England by its charter of 1844 has the faculty of issuing notes payable at sight against actual gold held in the vaults of the Bank, with the exception of a sum of £16,000,000 issued against bonds of the National Debt, and that with

STORER & Cia.



361 - CHACABUCO - 367

NOTE NEW ADDRESS

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DE GRA
BUENOS

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IN EVERY KITCHEN



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1, 2 & 5 Kos
on sale all over
the Republic

DIQUE 3, ESTE
SUCURSAL CORREO No. 64.

TELEFONOS: U. T. 62-20-25 Av.
C. T. 4142 Central

TELEGRAMAS:
MINOTEL
BUENOS AIRES

Reform of the Argentine Monetary System.

The following is a free translation of a project submitted to Congress last week by the Government, for the reform of the Argentine monetary system.

The Executive Power has the honour to present to the consideration of Your Honours the annexed project of law, intended to normalize the monetary circulation of the country, under rules and regulations which, converted into law, will give it a character of stability and permanence, with positive advantage to the general interests of the Nation. Your Honours have undoubtedly realized, that the Conversion Law No. 3871 of 4th November, 1899, destined to provide a solution of the monetary confusion which prevailed at that time in the Republic and which affected our commerce and industries as well as our public and private wealth so disastrously, was conceived and founded upon ingenious bases, which nevertheless were merely temporary, because the economic circumstances of that epoch disturbed by troubles of various kinds, did not permit of a satisfactory and definite conclusion being given to so complicated a problem and the placing of the country beyond the risk of every eventuality. The fiduciary currency issued with no other basis of responsibility than the guarantee of the Government of the Nation, a very sound guarantee, beyond all doubt, but one which was not immediately tangible in the economic sense, nor metallically realizable as public exigencies would require to give fixity to the circulation of the fiduciary currency—was subject to such continuous and varying fluctuations in its quotations, that a plan to remedy such a state of affairs became necessary. Two courses were available as solutions of the problem in a manner which would be more or less efficacious and lasting. Following the first path, things would have been maintained on the then existing footing, leaving to the free action of the vital and expansive forces of the country, the recovery of the monetary equilibrium, by means of industrial development and increased production, which by inducing gold imports would improve the exchanges, thereby producing a valorization of the currency which would thus continue to be based on equality of exchange—if not converted, equilibrate at least as to its nominal value. The second alternative meant the adoption of a system evidently arbitrary, but decked with a fiction of legality, whereby the diverse issues which constituted the sum total of the circulating currency, would be tracked back to their origins in order to ascertain what had been the gold quotation of each of them at the time of issue and starting with the premise that it would be unreasonable to assume responsibility for a value greater than that of the equations referred to, it was proposed to take their average, and fix it as the obligatory rate of conversion, leaving it to the common efforts of the country and to the country's commerce and production to bring about the conversion. The Government decided upon this second plan which is that which has been in vigour since the date of the law above cited. Thus, by means of that solution, which as will be understood, is of a merely temporary nature, the country finds itself with no other currency of its own than the fiduciary notes issued by the Caja de Conversion, in exchange for the gold brought to that institution, apart from the $293,018,258.44 pesos of national currency still outstanding of the old issues made directly by the Government and regarding which, adequate measures for conversion are proposed. So that strictly speaking, there exists no other money than the $293,018,254.44 above mentioned because although the currency issued by the Caja de Conversion represents the gold which secures it, every time gold is withdrawn, there disappears from circulation an equivalent sum in fiduciary currency, so that that the stability of this credit in the Caja de Conversion depends entirely upon the movement occurring in that institution. This gives rise to the danger that whenever the exchanges are unfavourable, gold would decrease and with it the circulating medium, with the resulting disturbance to the market as has happened in the moments of conflict which we have passed through. The present project therefore is an endeavour to remedy a precarious state of affairs without delay in view of the dangers which it involves, by the creation of a sound and efficient currency in keeping with the state of progress—industrial, commercial and economic—at which we have arrived and to give, as has been said, a definitive and stable basis to our currency and to transactions in general.

Happily our monetary system appears to be well founded and the country can be sure that, consolidated as it was by Law 1354 of 19th October, 1883, on the metallic basis of gold currency for banking and commercial operations, it must develop satisfactorily and without difficulty.

As will be understood, the multiplicity of gold coins of different mintings and nationalities which are received indiscriminately in the Caja de Conversion in exchange for notes of national currency, and which constitute the conversion fund, will serve, either to acquire gold in ingots in addition to that which in the same form may be accepted by the Caja in terms of the present project, or they can be employed in the minting of the "Argentinos" (gold coins) which would gradually become the basis of our monetary conversion; or, they could be exchanged for the national currency notes issued by the Caja.

One of the fundamental points of the present project of law is that which relates to the prevention of the constant issue of notes against gold, which might give rise to excessive circulation, upsetting the market and creating, inevitably, the danger of a crisis owing to the consequent abuse of credit, apart from the alteration of prices of articles of consumption, as a result of a monetary dislocation in relation to the necessities and equilibrium of commerce. The measure consists in the "Caja", in accord with the Minister of Finance and the Board of the Banco de la Nacion suspending temporarily the issue of notes against deposits of gold.

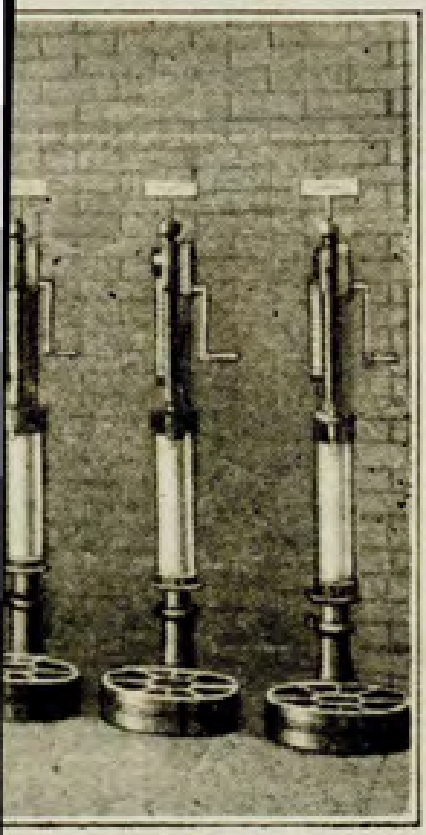
It will be natural therefore, that when this happens, the gold imported, for whatever reason, or from whatever country, would be taken to the Banks and financial houses and could alternate (mix) in the general circulation of the market.

Be that as it may, the measure will in no degree prejudice the interests of the country, nor will it lessen the influx of gold, since gold does not enter voluntarily but only in search of benefit or convenience to itself and it is thus that it becomes incorporated in the circulation.

It is desirable, moreover, that the banks should acquire and maintain a stock of gold, because if, as is proposed, this metal enters as currency into business transactions, it must be obtainable freely in the banks and credit establishments, instead of being locked up in one place such as the Caja de Conversion, without any practical object, since the gold accumulated there is for the sole purpose of serving the conversion of note issues. And as it is proposed to limit these

A 46 - Buenos Aires.

Union Telephone: 1391, Avenida.



Contrast This—

With This

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The deservedly high authority of Dr. de la Plaza as a financier would entitle any such proposal emanating from him to serious consideration. We reproduce elsewhere in this issue the project referred to with its lengthy but very interesting preface. Its illustrious author does not anticipate for a moment that the project could be considered and despatched summarily. He leaves it as a legacy to Congress and the incoming Government. Opinions may differ as to the soundness of the system which Dr. de la Plaza advocates. But we believe we are correct in saying that, however desirable a unification of the Argentine monetary standard may be considered to be, most authorities concur in thinking that the present time is not opportune for the change. The "Caja de Conversion" is still subject to the emergency law which forbade it to exchange gold against paper currency and the delicate economic situation throughout the world and the sharp oscillations of the foreign exchanges, all combine to emphasise the inopportunity of so violent and radical, (however much eventually desirable) a measure. None the less Dr. de la Plaza has tackled a subject which was bound to come up sooner or later and he has thrown into the arena of debate, a bone not of bitter contention we hope, but one which will afford matter for calm deliberation and wise decision at a not too distant date. We have heard one or two criticisms of the scheme on quite minor points, but so far as we can gather, local financial opinion is not only not averse to it, in principle, but would welcome it—at some more convenient season.

★ ★ ★

Great discontent has been caused to Custom House clear-

March 2, 1918

Translation of clipping form EL TIEMPO La Paz, Bolivia – Filed in #614

ARGENTINE

COUNTERFEIT MONEY

It has been discovered that counterfeit bank notes of ten pesos have been circulating in business. Teh police have begun a serious investigation to discover the counterfeiters.

See letters to E.C. Brooks & S.B. Hale in #614 correspondence
Also letter in Argentine file "Bank notes" re this counterfeit

EXTRACT OF LETTER
original of which
is in
SAMUEL HALE PEARSON'S file # 614.

March 22nd.1918.

" Unfortunately our Government have been relying on periodical shipments of bank note paper from Italy, and shortly after the war they were informed that they would continue supplying in accordance with their contract as much as they could, but that they might be compelled to suspend the sending of Bank note paper. This has happened and I know positively that the Government have finished their stock and cannot expect any further shipments of paper from Italy. Just before leaving New York in June 1915 I received samples of bank notes enclosed in a letter sent to me by your Mr. Claudet; I have interested some friends of the Government to see whether a special order for new notes from your Company could be got now. Unfortunately our new Radical Government takes months to decide questions that formerly only lasted a week to know whether a thing was possible or not, so probably nothing will be done before you receive this letter and you will then be prepared, knowing what I am doing, to cable your last prices for the notes proposed by you in Mr. Claudet's letter above referred to, as in said letter you do not mention anything about prices.

I know that the wish of the Government would be to get paper to continue printing their notes here using the same print, but this I am almost certain you will not acceed to, but in order to satisfy the Government should they insist that I should enquire from you whether you would send them bank note paper so as to print the notes here, I may cable you on the subject. "

March 27, 1918

Our letter to E C Brooks . . . . . filing copy in #515

We neg to acknowledge receipt of the following letters from you :

Newspaper clipping andn
translation re Counterfeit
ARGENTINE money ..... dated March 3rd .

ALL AMERICA CABLES

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VIA COLON

CABLEGRAM

JAMES A. SCRYMSER, PRESIDENT

183

UNITED STATES and SOUTH AMERICA DIRECT

Cablegram received at 64 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK, to which office REPLY to this message should be sent marked **"VIA COLON."**

C.P.R.

PASNY

Date MAY 4 1918

S DF 108

BUENOSAIRES 35

BANKNOTE

NEWYORKCITY.

HOW SOON COULD YOU SHIP ONE AND FIVE DOLLAR NOTES FOR ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT WHAT WOULD COST BE PER THOUSAND HAVE RUN SHORT ITALY CANNOT PROVIDE PAPER DOING UTMOST ARRANGE ENTIRE NEW EMISSION

FOREIGN MAY -4 1918

HALE.

PASS F-12

F-212

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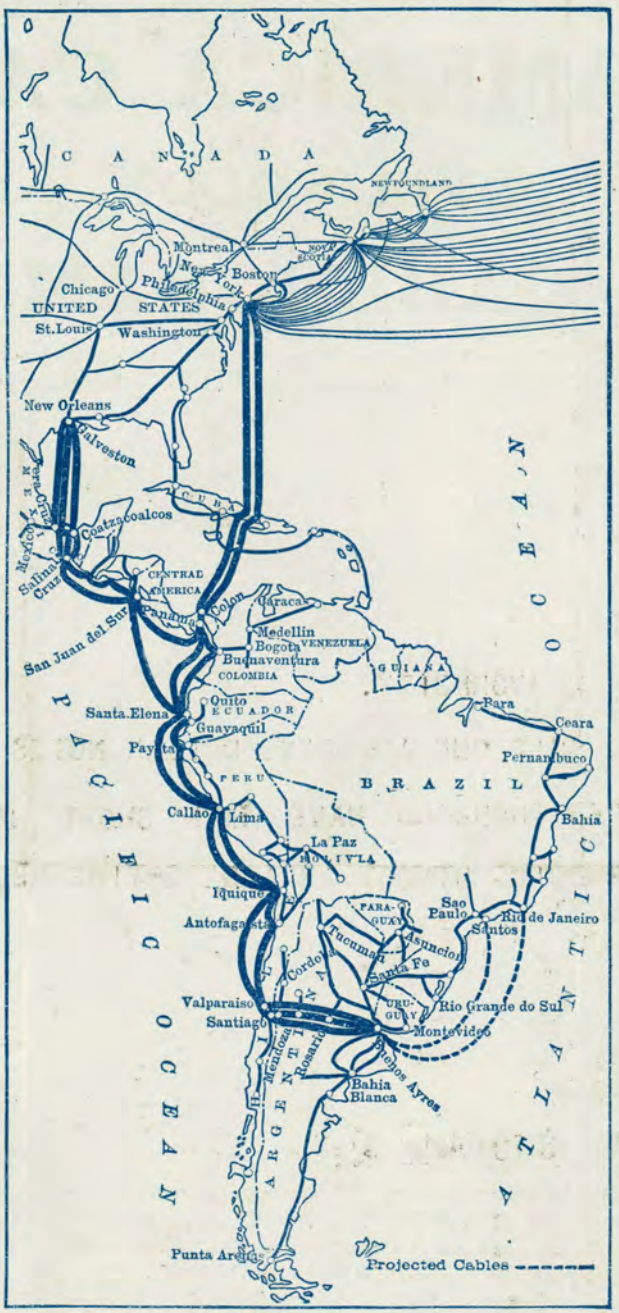
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Send the following Cablegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

May 7,1918.

HALE

BUENOS AIRES(ARGENTINE)

LIEBER'S CODE

CAMARADE ARGENTINE ATYADAE OUR MISTER CLAUDET ACAMPAMOS SANTIAGO CHILE

EBERHIRSCH CALVISIUS HIM ANTICHLOR BUENOS AIRES TO AFGEZONGEN YOU BIBREVIBUS

ASSINITE HE APPASSITO FULLY IS ABTSTAB AGREEABLE TO YOU

AMERICAN BANKNOTE COMPANY

Sent to S.B.Hale Co.Ltd.,Buenos Aires,Argentine.
BY American Bank Note Co.,70 Broad St.New York.

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5/31/18

May 7,1918.

DUPLICATE SENT

LIEBER'S CODE

HALE(S.B.Hale Co.,Ltd.,)

BUENOS AIRES(ARGENTINE)

CAMARADE Telegram received

ARGENTINE

ATYADAE notes

OUR MISTER CLAUDET

ACAMPAMOS is expected to arrive

SANTIAGO CHILE

EBERHIRSCH May 9th

CALVISIUS Have telegraphed

HIM

ANTICHLOR go at once to

BUENOS AIRES TO

AFGEZONGEN confer with

YOU

BIBREVIBUS with reference to

ASSINITE matter

HE

APPASSITO can inform you

FULLY IS

~~ABSTAR~~
ABTSTAB arrangement

AGREEABLE TO YOU

AMERICAN BANKNOTE COMPANY

(I.W)

NUMBER

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VIA COLON CABLEGRAM

JAMES A. SCRYMSER, PRESIDENT

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May 9,1918.

WESTERN UNION CODE

JOSEPH CLAUDET
CARE HOTEL SAVOY
SANTIAGO(CHILE)

WESTERN UNION CODE IPERTONIA IRVINE MIGNOTER MILREIS MILIANI FORTSATZES FALSIFIED DIVORATORE CAUSING GREAT SENSATION OUR GRISELBAER WATERMARK GRABHUEGEL DISCREDITED FUMIFUGIST FORMABUNT FURNIANO ARGENTINE REPUBLIC INJECTONS ISOCHEIMAL IRVINE KOMNENEN YOU AT BUENOS AIRES INJECTONS IPERTONIA HALE ON PENSITATOR INFILZANDO INFRIGNO INCHOET MERORAPHES AND METALMAN DOLLAR FORTSATZES FOR ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT CHITICALLO PER MORISCAS EMBOTELLO HUFFINESS INDEMNITAS ITALY GRUNDWERK GEBRUMM KATTHAKEN BLATTKOHLE ENTIRE EUGLYPHUM INJECTONS GOUDGIANS TO BUENOS AIRES EVEN EMBRICATO HOPFEN TO CHILE EXCELSITUD ISOCHEIMAL HALE YOU ARE COMING FRIAVERUNT MAJOR TINT BOOBY MULTI COLOR GLADIATAM EMONUERAS US COMPRESIVO HADDOCKS CONSUMPTUM FROM YOU BLITZBUBE

WARREN GREEN

Sent to above by Warren L.Green,70 Broad St.New York.

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May 9,1918.

JOSEPH CLAUDET
CARE HOTEL SAVOY,
SANTIAGO(CHILE)

DUPLICATE SENT

WESTERN UNION CODE

IPERTONIA Have received the following telegram from

IRVINE

MIGNOTER 10

MILREIS MILIANI

FORTSATZES notes

FALSIFIED

DIVORATORE to a great extent

CAUSING GREAT SENSATION OUR

GRISELBAER prospects have improved by reason of

WATERMARK

GRABHUEGEL process

DISCREDITED

FUMIFUGIST The present seems a favorable opportunity

FORMABUNT try to negotiate

FURNIANO orders

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

INJECTONS Stop.

ISOCHEIMAL Have telegraphed

IRVINE

KOMNENEN write fully to

YOU AT BUENOS AIRES.

INJECTONS Stop.

IPERTONIA Have received the following telegram from

HALE ON	
PENSITATOR	May 4th
INFILZANDO	How soon can you
INFRIGNO	start
INCHOET	to ship
MERORAPHES	1
AND	
METALMAN	5
DOLLAR	
FORTSATZES	notes
FOR ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT	
CHITICALLO	What is the cost
PER	
MORISCAS	1000
EMBOTELLO	have
HUFFINESS	run
INDEMNITAS	short
ITALY	
GRUNDWERK	cannot provide
GEBRUMM	paper
KATTHAKEN	doing our utmost
BLATTKOHLE	arrange
ENTIRE	
EUGLYPHUM	new issue
INJECTONS	Stop.
GOUDGLANS	Proceed at once
TO BUENOS AIRES	

EVEN

EMBRICATO	if you have
HOPFEN	to return

TO CHILE

EXCELSITUD	later
ISOCHEIMAL	Have telegraphed

HALE YOU ARE COMING

FRIAVERUNT	Do not offer

MAJOR TINT

BOOBY	avoid

MULTICOLOR

GLADIATAM	if possible
EMONUERAS	
&AKKKKK&H	in order to help

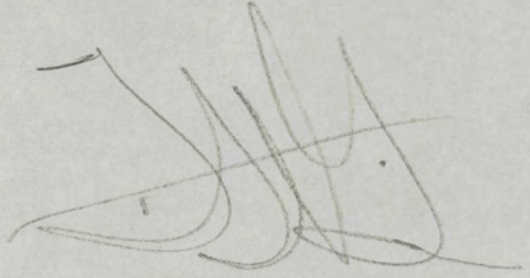
US

COMPRESIVO	make deliwery to
HADDOCKS	quickly
CONSUMPTUM	Will await the arrival of details

FROM YOU

BLITZBUBE	on arrival

WARREN GREEN



(I.W.)

ALL AMERICA CABLES

MEXICAN TELEGRAPH CO.
CONNECTING WITH
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICAN TELEGRAPH CO.
64 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK
TELEPHONES BROAD { 4549 / 4550 / 5577

VIA COLON

CABLEGRAM

JAMES A. SCRYMSER, PRESIDENT

UNITED STATES and SOUTH AMERICA DIRECT

Cablegram received at 64 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK, to which office REPLY to this message should be sent marked **"VIA COLON."**

L DF DE30

PASNY

Date MAY 9 1918

BAIRES 7

LCD BANKNOTE NEWYORK

DELIGHTED CLAUDET COMING

HALE

FOREIGN
MAY -9 1918

PASS
P-69

The foregoing Cablegram was received **"VIA COLON"** *Repetitions of doubtful words should be obtained through the company's office, 64 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK, and not by direct application to the sender. No inquiry respecting this message can be attended to without the production of this form.*

PRINCIPAL OFFICES

MEXICAN TELEGRAPH CO.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY

NEW YORK CITY,
64 Broad Street.
GALVESTON, TEXAS,
Strand and 21st Street.
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San Juan del Letrán y Av. Independencia.
Puerto Mexico.
Salina Cruz.
GUATEMALA,
San Jose.
SALVADOR,
La Libertad.
NICARAGUA,
San Juan del Sur.
PANAMA,
Panama,
Colon.
COLOMBIA,
Buenaventura.
ECUADOR,
Esmeraldas,
Santa Elena,
Guayaquil.
PERU,
Paita,
Callao,
Lima,
75 Calle de Carrera
Barranco.
CHILE,
Iquique,
San Martin No. 502.
Antofagasta,
Washington No. 460.
Valparaiso,
Cochrane No. 583.
Santiago,
Huerfanos No. 1041.
ARGENTINA,
Mendoza,
Calle 9 de Julio 1383.
Rosario,
Calle San Martin No. 625.
Buenos Aires,
Calle San Martin, y Sarmiento.

CONNECTING WITH ALL THE WORLD



Reply to this message should be filed at this Company's office, 64 Broad Street,

TELEPHONES

BROAD

4549-4550-5577

A messenger will be sent to collect answer upon receipt of telephone request, or any messenger company will collect cables free.

NUMBER

TIME FILED

Number of Words

VIA COLON CABLEGRAM

JAMES A. SCRYMSER, PRESIDENT

MEXICAN TELEGRAPH CO.
CONNECTING WITH
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICAN TELEGRAPH CO.
64 BROAD STREET. NEW YORK
TELEPHONES BROAD { 4549 4550 5577

Send the following Cablegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

May 16,1918.

JOSEPH CLAUDET

CARE PLAZA HOTEL

BUENOS AIRES(ARGENTINA)

WESTERN UNION CODE HEPTACHORD IN THINKING ABOUT GOENNERIN THAT GRAFFIGNER EMBOTELLO ALMOST DOUBLED

WARREN GREEN

Sent to above by Warren L.Green,70 Broad St.New York.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES

MEXICAN TELEGRAPH CO.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY

NEW YORK CITY,
64 Broad Street.
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CONNECTING WITH ALL THE WORLD



TERMS AND CONDITIONS

To guard against mistakes or delays every message should be repeated; that is, telegraphed back to the originating office for comparison. For such repeating an additional charge of one-quarter the regular rate will be made.

The Mexican Telegraph Company or its connecting lines will not [illegible] or accept any liability whatsoever, either for the due transmission of messages to the Cables, or for their safe delivery at their destinations; nor will they accept any liability arising from delay or stoppage by reason of any accident to the cables or instruments, or from errors in cypher, or obscure messages, or caused by indistinct handwriting; nor will they consent to be liable, under any circumstances, for any sum whatever, as damages or otherwise, for the loss resulting from errors, mistakes, delays, mis-delivery, non-delivery, or other causes, in respect of any message entrusted to them, beyond the return in the case of repeated messages, of that portion of the charge which may accrue to this Company out of the amount received from the sender for this and the other companies by whose lines such message may pass to reach its destination. This Company is not to be liable in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the sending of the message. This Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward any message over the lines of any other company to reach its destination. The above terms and conditions shall also bind the addressee of the above message.

May 15,1918.

JOSEPH CLAUDET
CARE PLAZA HOTEL
BUENOS AIRES(ARGENTINA)

WESTERN UNION CODE

HEPTACHORD Remember

IN THINKING ABOUT

GOENNERIN prices

THAT

GRAFFIGNER production costs

EMBOTELLO have

ALMOST DOUBLED

WARREN GREEN

(I.W.)

DUPLICATE SENT

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY

672

Samuel B. Hale Company, Limited

VIA VALPARAISO & COLON. Buenos Aires, May 28th, 1918.

The President,

American Bank Note Company,

70, Broad Street - NEW YORK.

Dear Sir,

ARGENTINE BANK NOTES.

As you are aware, the Argentine Government has for some time past imported from Italy the paper for printing its currency, but it is now impossible to do so, and the supply of notes of the smaller values, especially $1.- and $5.- has run short. Our President, Mr. Samuel Hale Pearson, was approached by the authorities to see whether your Company could do anything to relieve the situation and we therefore telegraphed you on the 3rd instant as follows:-

" How soon could you ship one and five dollar
" notes for Argentine Government. What would cost be per
" thousand - have run short. Italy cannot provide paper -
" doing utmost arrange entire new emission."

and in due course we received your reply of the 7th instant as follows:-

" Telegram received. Argentine notes. Our Mr.
" Claudet is expected to arrive Santiago, Chile, 9th May.
" Have telegraphed to him go at once to Buenos Aires to
" confer with you with reference to matter. He can inform
" you fully. Is arrangement agreeable to you."

We need hardly say that we were most glad to have

the assistance of Mr. Claudet in this important matter, and we immediately replied to you, on the 8th instant, as follows:-

" Delighted Claudet coming."

Mr. Claudet arrived here on the 13th instant, and since then in conjunction with Mr. Samuel Hale Pearson has had a number of interviews with the authorities on the subject of the Banknotes the Government require, but, unfortunately, has met with the same difficulty that has always existed, viz, that they insist on the notes being printed in the Casa de Moneda (Government mint) being confident that as they cannot now obtain the necessary paper from Italy, they can do so in the United States. The matter has, therefore, been entrusted to Dr. Romulo Naón, the Argentine Ambassador to the United States, who, in addition to this high office, has recently been named Financial Agent for his Government in your country, and has been given a free hand in this question to make the best arrangement he can with regard to acquiring the paper.

Dr. Naón is leaving here within the next day or two to resume his post at Washington, and as soon as he has done so, we will telegraph the fact to you and what has transpired in the business, in order that you may get into touch with him as soon as he arrives and follow up the matter with him. From the various conversations exchanged with Dr. Naón, we understand that for the reasons above given, his principal instructions are to endeavor to obtain paper with which to print the notes here.

No doubt you will advise us in due course of what transpires at your end in this business.

We remain, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

A.H. Ramsay

Secretary.

J. Hall Pearson

President.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY

Samuel B. Hale Company, Limited

VIA VALPARAISO & COLON

Buenos Aires, May 28th, 1918.

The President,

American Bank Note Company,

70, Broad Street - NEW YORK.

Dear Sir,

ARGENTINE COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

We are duly in receipt of your letter dated 1st April respecting the discovery in Bolivia of the circulation of counterfeit $10.- Argentine notes. Availing ourselves of the presence here of your Mr. Claudet, we have shown him your letter, and we understand that he has written to your representative in La Paz, Bolivia, asking him to forward you direct any information that he may be able to obtain on the subject with, if possible, a specimen of the counterfeit notes referred to.

We remain, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

R. H. Ramsay — Secretary.

J. Hale Eaton — President.

NUMBER

TIME FILED

Number of Words

VIA COLON CABLEGRAM

JAMES A. SCRYMSER, PRESIDENT

MEXICAN TELEGRAPH CO.
CONNECTING WITH
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICAN TELEGRAPH CO.
64 BROAD STREET. NEW YORK
TELEPHONES BROAD { 4549 4550 5577

Send the following Cablegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

May 31,1918.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPHIC CODE

JOSEPH CLAUDET
CARE PLAZA HOTEL
BUENOS AIRES(ARGENTINA)

FURNIANO FORTSATZES FIDEJUSSI

WARREN GREEN

Sent to above by
Warren L.Green, 70 Broad St.New York.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES

MEXICAN TELEGRAPH CO.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY

NEW YORK CITY,
64 Broad Street.
GALVESTON, TEXAS,
Strand and 21st Street.
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CONNECTING WITH ALL THE WORLD



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May 31,1918.

JOSEPH CLAUDET
CARE PLAZA HOTEL
BUENOS AIRES(ARGENTINA)

C. P. R.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPHIC CODE

FURNIANO	Order
FORTSATZES	Notes
FIDEJUSSI	How does the matter stand.

WARREN GREEN

DUPLICATE SENT

(I.W.)

672

May 31,1918.

Messrs. S.B.Hale Co.,Ltd.,

Buenos Aires,

Argentina.

Dear Sirs:-

We have to acknowledge receipt of your cable of May 4th, asking us when we could ship notes for the Argentine Government, to which we replied on May 7th, informing you that our Mr.Claudet was in Chile and that we were notifying him to go to Buenos Aires at once. We enclose a copy of this last mentioned cable. We also acknowledge receipt of your cable of May 9th, expressing your delight at Mr.Claudet's coming.

We of course communicated everything fully to Mr.Claudet and know that he immediately proceeded to Buenos Aires and is now taking the matter up with your goodselves.

We take this occasion to also acknowledge receipt of your Mr. Pearson's letter of March 22nd, addressed to our Mr.Green, all of which we have read with the greatest of interest, and for which we thank you.

Yours very truly,

DUPLICATE SENT

FWG/IW

Asst.Manager Foreign Department.

614

May 31,1918.

Samuel Hale Pearson,Esq.,

Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Dear Sir:-

Your personal letter filed in #614. to our President - Mr. Green, has been handed to us and we have read all you tell us with a great deal of interest,- but since our Mr. Claudet is now with you in Buenos Aires there is, therefore, nothing further for us to say.

In accordance with your request we are now preparing 2000 visiting cards,- simply showing your name and house number and shall forward same to you by the next steamer.

Thanking you for all the information you give us in your letter, we remain,

Yours very truly,

Asst.Manager Foreign Department.

FWG/IW

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

Dimensions of Silk Cloth

$1.

$2\frac{3}{8}" \times 4\frac{7}{8}"$
8
$19 \times 19\frac{1}{2}$
$1\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$
$20\frac{3}{4}" \times 20\frac{1}{4}"$
2 $2\frac{1}{4}$
$22\frac{3}{4}" \times 22\frac{1}{2}$

$2\frac{1}{2}" \times 5\frac{3}{8}"$
8 3
$20" \times 16\frac{1}{8}"$
$1\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
$21\frac{3}{4}" \times 16\frac{5}{8}"$
2 2
$23\frac{3}{4}" \times 18\frac{5}{8}"$

Matter

$2\frac{3}{8}" \times 4\frac{7}{8}"$
5 4
$11\frac{7}{8}" \times 19\frac{1}{2}"$
1 $\frac{3}{4}$
$12\frac{7}{8}" \times 20\frac{1}{4}"$
2 2
$14\frac{7}{8} \times 22\frac{1}{4}$

$2\frac{1}{2}" \times 5\frac{3}{8}"$
5 3
$12\frac{1}{2} \times 16\frac{1}{8}$
1 $\frac{1}{2}$
$13\frac{1}{2} \times 16\frac{5}{8}$
2 2
$15\frac{1}{2}" \times 18\frac{5}{8}"$

Layout for Argentina

Dark Notes

ALL AMERICA CABLES

MEXICAN TELEGRAPH CO.
CONNECTING WITH
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICAN TELEGRAPH CO.
64 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK
TELEPHONES BROAD { 4549 / 4550 / 5577

VIA COLON

CABLEGRAM

JAMES A. SCRYMSER, PRESIDENT

UNITED STATES and SOUTH AMERICA DIRECT

375

Cablegram received at 64 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK, to which office REPLY to this message should be sent marked **"VIA COLON."**

JUN 2 1918
Date.....

U BS 194/31 BAIRES 27 WU

RABBIT NEWYORK

PASNY. FOREIGN JUN -3 1918

WESTERN UNION CODE IRVINE TELEGRAPHS CADUCABAIS ENTIRELY EUGLYPHUM UNIFORM NOTES BROGGLED CARNUTENOS WORKING EVITAREMOS US BELUTORED CAPEZZALE SOON GLADIATAM CALLOSIDAD EXERCENTEM FOR RIO CELLUZZA CLAUDAM

W. L. PASS T-37

72 Broad St

The foregoing Cablegram was received **"VIA COLON"** *Repetitions of doubtful words should be obtained through the company's office, 64 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK, and not by direct application to the sender. No inquiry respecting this message can be attended to without the production of this form.*

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CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY

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ARGENTINA,
Mendoza,
Calle 9 de Julio 1383.
Rosario,
Calle San Martin No. 625.
Buenos Aires,
Calle San Martin, y Sarmiento.

CONNECTING WITH ALL THE WORLD



Reply to this message should be filed at this Company's office, 64 Broad Street,

TELEPHONES

BROAD

4549-4550-5577

A messenger will be sent to collect answer upon receipt of telephone request, or any messenger company will collect cables free.

Buenos Aires, June 2,1918.

FOREIGN
JUN -3 1918
C. P. R.

RABBIT(W.L.Green)

N.Y.

WESTERN UNION CODE. IRVINE TELEGRAPHS

CADUCABAIS	There is a fair chance of
ENTIRELY	
EUGLYPHUM	new issue
UNIFORM NOTES	
BROGGLED	a large business
CARNUTENOS	Competitor (s)
WORKING	
EVITAREMOS	keep away from
US	
BELUTORED betutored (?)	We consider it advisable (?)
CAPEZZALE	come on
SOON	
GLADIATAM	if possible
CALLOSIDAD	Will be necessary under the circumstances
EXERCENTEM	to leave
FOR RIO	
CELLUZZA	Will you consent

DUPLICATE SENT

J.Claudet.

(I.W)

ALL AMERICA CABLES

MEXICAN TELEGRAPH CO.
CONNECTING WITH
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICAN TELEGRAPH CO.
64 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK
TELEPHONES BROAD { 4549 / 4550 / 5577

VIA COLON

CABLEGRAM

JAMES A. SCRYMSER, PRESIDENT

UNITED STATES and SOUTH AMERICA DIRECT

765

Cablegram received at 64 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK, to which office REPLY to this message should be sent marked **"VIA COLON."**

W. H. Code

FY BS 174/1 BUENOSAIRES 8

Date JUN 3 19

FOREIGN
JUN -3 1918

/ / / RABBIT / NEWYORK /

WESTERN UNION PHILOCOME BIROUCHE PENTAGONE

CALUDET

WL Green
72 Broadst

PASS
T-50

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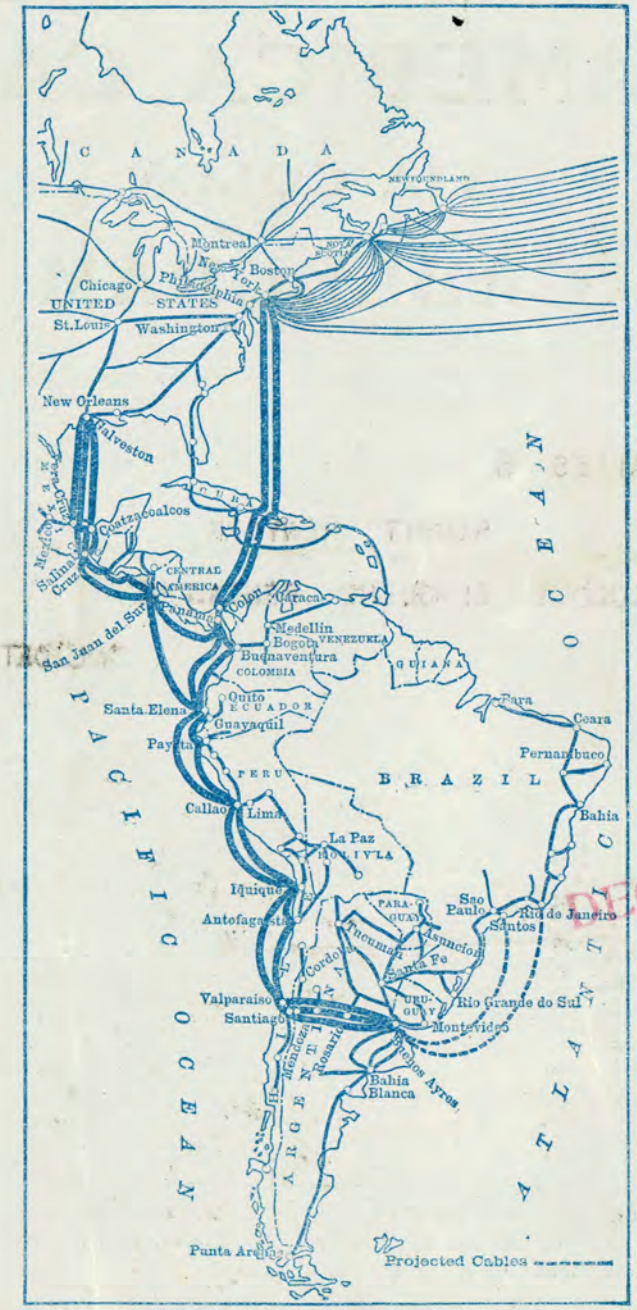
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MEXICAN TELEGRAPH CO.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY

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CONNECTING WITH ALL THE WORLD



Reply to [redacted] message should be filed at this Company's office, 64 Broad Street,

TELEPHONES

BROAD

4549-4550-5577

A messenger will be sent to collect answer upon receipt of telephone request, or any messenger company will collect cables free.

DECODED H. T. Q. 41

Buenos Aires,
June 3,1918.

C. P. R. FOREIGN
JUN -3 1918

RABBIT(W.L.Green)

N.Y.

WESTERN UNION

PHILOCOME	Have received your telegram of the 31st
BIROUCHE	Has been answered
PENTAGONE	May 30th

J .Claudet

DUPLICATE SENT

(I.W.)

NUMBER

TIME FILED

Number of Words

VIA COLON CABLEGRAM

JAMES A. SCRYMSER, PRESIDENT

MEXICAN TELEGRAPH CO.
CONNECTING WITH
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICAN TELEGRAPH CO.
64 BROAD STREET. NEW YORK
TELEPHONES BROAD 4549 4550 5577

Send the following Cablegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

June 3,1918.

WESTERN UNION CODE

JOSEPH CLAUDET
CARE PLAZA HOTEL
BUENOS AIRES(ARGENTINE)

HASADIAH MESHOBAB INZAKKEN FROM YOU HARZWASSER INZAKKEN PENTAGONE YOU ARE FAMILIAR WITH ARGENTINE INDUVIADO EVASUROS ABOUT EXFUNDATOS FIBLARENT AND EHRENTAG TO BRAZIL

AMERICAN BANKNOTE COMPANY
Aires,

Sent to Joseph Claudet,c/o Plaza Hotel,Buenos/Argentine.

By American Bank Note Co.,70 Broad St.New York.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES

MEXICAN TELEGRAPH CO.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY

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TERMS AND CONDITIONS

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The Mexican Telegraph Company or its connecting lines will not incur or accept any liability whatsoever, either for the due transmission of messages to the Cables, or for their safe delivery at their destinations; nor will they accept any liability arising from delay or stoppage by reason of any accident to the cables or instruments, or from errors in cypher, or obscure messages, or caused by indistinct handwriting; nor will they consent to be liable, under any circumstances, for any sum whatever, as damages or otherwise, for the loss resulting from errors, mistakes, delays, mis-delivery, non-delivery, or other causes, in respect of any message entrusted to them, beyond the return in the case of repeated messages, of that portion of the charge which may accrue to this Company out of the amount received from the sender for this and the other companies by whose lines such message may pass to reach its destination. This Company is not to be liable in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the sending of the message. This Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward any message over the lines of any other company to reach its destination. The above terms and conditions shall also bind the addressee of the above message.

June 3,1918.

6/5/18

C. P. R.

JOSEPH CLAUDET
CARE PLAZA HOTEL
BUENOS AIRES(ARGENTINE)

WESTERN UNION CODE

HASADIAH	Have received
MESHOBAB	2
INZAKKEN	telegram
	FROM YOU
HARZWASSER	Have not received
INZAKKEN	telegram
PENTAGONE	May 30th
	YOU ARE FAMILIAR WITH ARGENTINE
INDUVIADO	situation
EVASUROS	Use your own judgment
	ABOUT
EXFUNDATOS	leaving
FIBLARENT	matters
	AND
EHRENTAG	going
	TO BRAZIL

AMERICAN BANKNOTE COMPANY

DUPLICATE SENT

(I.W.)

ALL AMERICA CABLES

MEXICAN TELEGRAPH CO.
CONNECTING WITH
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICAN TELEGRAPH CO.
64 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK
TELEPHONES BROAD (4549 4550 5577

VIA COLON

CABLEGRAM

JAMES A. SCRYMSER, PRESIDENT

UNITED STATES and SOUTH AMERICA DIRECT

Cablegram received at 64 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK, to which office REPLY to this message should be sent marked **"VIA COLON."**

JUN 3 1918

FOREIGN JUN -4 1918

Date.....

ES 75/30

BAIRES 111 NU

RABBIT NYK

WESTERN UNION CODE AMBASSADOR NAON HULPBETOON BLAARTJES CAPTURARON FINANCE GLASPOSE AND ERTSKOCH GAFFSJAN FOR MINLO MUCHVOLLER NICKEL COINS OF MERGENDUM MERDISPUS MERICARP CENTAVOS HAUPTHAAR NICKEL COMPANY ### HE STATED CAJA MONEDA BIBITION FORTUNABIT ###### PRINTED GARGALE ERMI GOLD ELIMANT GUEVINIE PAPER FOR MERORARHES AND METALOAN DOLLAR AMBASSADOR WILL FRENDENDOS OUR ELIMINANT

PASS F-3

The foregoing Cablegram was received **"VIA COLON"** *Repetitions of doubtful words should be obtained through the company's office, 64 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK, and not by direct application to the sender. No inquiry respecting this message can be attended to without the production of this form.*

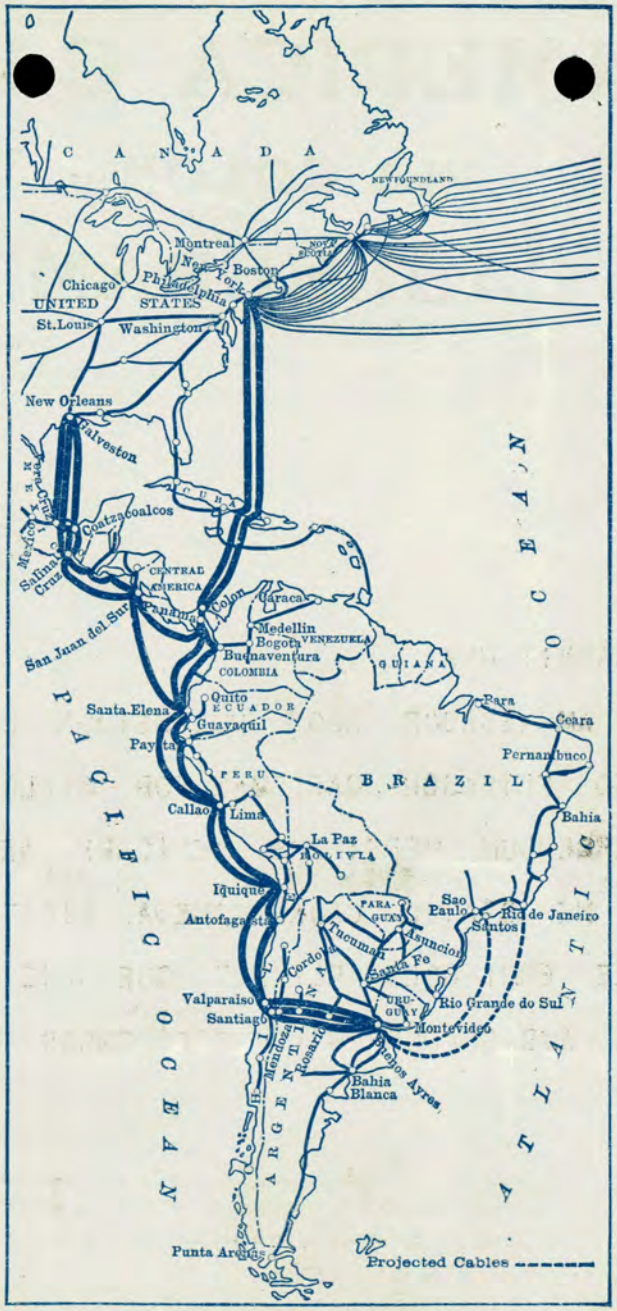
PRINCIPAL OFFICES

MEXICAN TELEGRAPH CO.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY

NEW YORK CITY,
64 Broad Street.
GALVESTON, TEXAS,
Strand and 21st Street.
MEXICO,
Vera Cruz,
Calle de la Independencia No. 1.
City of Mexico,
San Juan del Letrán y Av. Independencia.
Puerto Mexico.
Salina Cruz.
GUATEMALA,
San Jose.
SALVADOR,
La Libertad.
NICARAGUA,
San Juan del Sur.
PANAMA,
Panama,
Colon.
COLOMBIA,
Buenaventura.
ECUADOR,
Esmeraldas,
Santa Elena,
Guayaquil.
PERU,
Paita,
Callao,
Lima,
75 Calle de Carrera
Barranco.
CHILE,
Iquique,
San Martin No. 502.
Antofagasta,
Washington No. 460.
Valparaiso,
Cochrane No. 583.
Santiago,
Huerfanos No. 1041.
ARGENTINA,
Mendoza,
Calle 9 de Julio 1383.
Rosario,
Calle San Martin No. 625.
Buenos Aires,
Calle San Martin, y Sarmiento.

CONNECTING WITH ALL THE WORLD



Reply to this message should be filed at this Company's office, 64 Broad Street,

TELEPHONES

BROAD

4549-4550-5577

A messenger will be sent to collect answer upon receipt of telephone request, or any messenger company will collect cables free.

ALL AMERICA CABLES

MEXICAN TELEGRAPH CO.
CONNECTING WITH
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICAN TELEGRAPH CO.
64 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK
TELEPHONES BROAD { 4549 / 4550 / 5577

VIA COLON

CABLEGRAM

JAMES A. SCRYMSER, PRESIDENT

UNITED STATES and SOUTH AMERICA DIRECT

Cablegram received at 64 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK, to which office REPLY to this message should be sent marked **"VIA COLON."**

Date

2/BS 75/30

PAPER OR OURS I EGELIDAMUS NO HOPE STOP GOBIERS THAT
PAPER PURCHASED IN THIS MANNER IGNARAS IF NOTES PRINTED HERE STOP
AMBASSADOR FOR EUGLYPHUM INDUBUERAT OUR NOTE EPICURISTA REGARDING
BRAZIL COUNTERFEIT STOP TELEGRAPHING INDEPENDENTLY OUR AGENTS WHO
STILL BRONCHITIS AND BROODBOOM THEY ISOBARIQUE ENHYGROS IGORROTES
AMBASSADOR BLITZBUBE IRRIGANDOS BEFORE EXGIGNA MONTEVIDEO AND
RIO RETURNING CHILE LATER

U CLAUDET

PASS
F-3

The foregoing Cablegram was received **"VIA COLON."** *Repetitions of doubtful words should be obtained through the company's office, 64 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK, and not by direct application to the sender. No inquiry respecting this message can be attended to without the production of this form.*

PRINCIPAL OFFICES

MEXICAN TELEGRAPH CO.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY

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64 Broad Street.
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Puerto Mexico.
Salina Cruz.
GUATEMALA,
San Jose.
SALVADOR,
La Libertad.
NICARAGUA,
San Juan del Sur.
PANAMA,
Panama,
Colon.
COLOMBIA,
Buenaventura.
ECUADOR,
Esmeraldas,
Santa Elena,
Guayaquil.
PERU,
Paita,
Callao,
Lima,
75 Calle de Carrera
Barranco.
CHILE,
Iquique,
San Martin No. 502.
Antofagasta,
Washington No. 460.
Valparaiso,
Cochrane No. 583.
Santiago,
Huerfanos No. 1041.
ARGENTINA,
Mendoza,
Calle 9 de Julio 1383.
Rosario,
Calle San Martin No. 625.
Buenos Aires,
Calle San Martin, y Sarmiento.

CONNECTING WITH ALL THE WORLD



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TELEPHONES

BROAD

4549-4550-5577

A messenger will be sent to collect answer upon receipt of telephone request, or any messenger company will collect cables free.

Received June 3,1918.
Buenos Aires, June 3, 1918

RABBIT(W.L.Green)

N.Y.

WESTERN UNION CODE. AMBASSADOR NAON

HULPBETOON	Sailed to-day
BLAARTJES	officially appointed
CAPTURARON	High Commissioner

FINANCE

GLASPOSE	with full power

AND

ERTSASCH	with instructions
GAFFSMAN	place the order

FOR

MINLO	? ... (Mint ?)
MUCHVOLLER muehvoller(?)	5,000,000 (?)

NICKEL COINS OF

MERGENDUM	.05
MERGIBBUS mergitibus(?)	.10 (?)
MERICARP	.20

CENTAVOS

HAUPTHAAR	Strongly recommended

NICKEL COMPANY HE STATED CAJA MONEDA

BIBITION	will not agree to accept
FORTUNABIT	bank note

PRINTED

GARGALE	outside
ERMINGOLD ermengold(?)	Claim to have received instructions from(?)

FCR. BUEN JUN -4 1918
DUPLICATE SENT

ELIMANT	Government
GUEVINIE	purchase
	PAPER FOR
MERORAPHES	1
	AND
METALOAN metalman(?)	5 (?)
	DOLLAR AMBASSADOR WILL
FRENDENDOS	make every effort to obtain
	OUR
ELIMINANT	Government will take
	PAPER
OR	or
OURS	ours
I	I
EGRLIDAMUS	have given
	NO HOPE. Stop.
BOBIERS	Bring all the pressure you can to bear
	THAT PAPER PURCHASED IN THIS MANNER
IGNARAS	offers no security
	IF NOTES PRINTED HERE. Stop.
	AMBASSADOR FOR
EUGLYPHUM	new issue
INDURUERAT	similar
	OUR NOTE
EPICURISTA	is well informed
	REGARDING BRAZIL COUNTERFEIT. Stop.

TELEGRAPHING INDEPENDENTLY OUR AGENTS

WHO STILL

BRONCHITIS	ENDEAVOR TO SECURE THE BUSINESS
AND	
BROODBOOM	new business
THEY	
ISOBARIQUE	will telegraph particulars as soon as known
ENHYGROS	Consider it of great importance
IGORROTES	if you see
AMBASSADOR	
BLITZBUBE	on arrival
IRRIGANDOS	await your reply by telegraph
BEFORE	
EXGIGNA exgignet(?)	leaving for (?)

MONTEVIDEO AND RIO RETURNING CHILE LATER

J.Claudet

(I W)

NUMBER [redacted]

TIME FILED

Number of Words

VIA COLON CABLEGRAM

JAMES A. SCRYMSER, PRESIDENT

MEXICAN TELEGRAPH CO.
CONNECTING WITH
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICAN TELEGRAPH CO.
64 BROAD STREET. NEW YORK
TELEPHONES BROAD { 4549 4550 5577

Send the following Cablegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

June 4,1918.

JOSEPH CLAUDET
CARE PLAZA HOTEL
BUENOS AIRES(ARGENTINE)

WESTERN UNION CODE

PENTHETRIE PHIMUM JUST HARZGALLIG

AMERICAN BANKNOTE COMPANY

Sent to above by
American Bank Note Co.,70 Broad St.New York.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES

MEXICAN TELEGRAPH CO.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY

NEW YORK CITY,
64 Broad Street.

GALVESTON, TEXAS,
Strand and 21st Street.

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San Juan del Letrán y Av. Independencia.
Puerto Mexico,
Salina Cruz.

GUATEMALA,
San Jose.

SALVADOR,
La Libertad.

NICARAGUA,
San Juan del Sur.

PANAMA,
Panama,
Colon.

COLOMBIA,
Buenaventura.

ECUADOR,
Esmeraldas,
Santa Elena,
Guayaquil.

PERU,
Paita,
Callao,
Lima,
75 Calle de Carrera
Barranco.

CHILE,
Iquique,
San Martin No. 502.
Antofagasta,
Washington No. 460.
Valparaiso,
Cochrane No. 583.
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ARGENTINA,
Mendoza,
Calle 9 de Julio 1383.
Rosario,
Calle San Martin No. 625.
Buenos Aires,
Calle San Martin, y Sarmiento.

CONNECTING WITH ALL THE WORLD



TERMS AND CONDITIONS

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June 4,1918.

JOSEPH CLAUDET
CARE PLAZA HOTEL
BUENOS AIRES(ARGENTINE)

WESTERN UNION CODE

PENTHETRIE June 4th

PHIMUM Refer to your telegram of the 30th

JUST

HARZGALLIG received

American Banknote Company

DUPLICATE SENT

(I.W.)

FORM 59
24743

CABLEGRAM



June 5,1918.

NO. _____ TIME _____ CHECK _____ VIA _____ 191__

Send the following Cablegram subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back **"VIA COMMERCIAL"** hereof, which are agreed to.

WESTERN UNION CODE

JOSEPH CLAUDET
HOTEL PLAZA
BUENOS AIRES(ARGENTINE)

KERSENLAAN PHRONIMES EXECTUROS FOR

RIO AT ONCE.

WARREN GREEN

Sent to above by
Warren L.Green, 70 Broad St.New York.

TELEPHONE - SEE OVER **FULL-RATE MESSAGE UNLESS MARKED DEFERRED**

THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY

OFFICES IN NEW YORK:

COMMERCIAL CABLE BUILDING, 20 BROAD STREET (*PRINCIPAL OFFICE, ALWAYS OPEN*)—TELEPHONE, RECTOR 380.

STOCK EXCHANGE.....TELEPHONE, RECTOR 380
16 BEAVER STREET.....TEL., BROAD 427
180 WILLIAM ST., COR. SPRUCE ST. TEL., BEEKMAN 4416 AND 5567
944 BROADWAY.....TEL., GRAMERCY 2891 AND 2892
COTTON EXCHANGE.....TELEPHONE, RECTOR 380
POSTAL TELEGRAPH BUILDING.....TEL., BARCLAY 6700
442 BROOME STREET.....TEL., SPRING 1108
"HERALD" BUILDING.....TEL., GREELEY 3025

OFFICES IN BOSTON:

100 STATE STREET.....TEL. MAIN 180
155 FEDERAL STREET.....TEL. MAIN 180

OFFICE IN HALIFAX, N. S.

108 GRANVILLE STREET.....TEL. ST. PAUL 345

CABLEGRAMS FOR TRANSMISSION BY COMMERCIAL, COMMERCIAL PACIFIC, HALIFAX & BERMUDAS, DIRECT WEST INDIA, NEWFOUNDLAND AND COMMERCIAL OF CUBA CABLES ARE ACCEPTED AT ALL POSTAL TELEGRAPH AND CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

The Commercial Cable Company may decline to forward any message, though it has been accepted for transmission, but in case of so doing, shall refund to the sender the amount paid for its transmission.

THIS COMPANY WILL NOT ASSUME ANY RESPONSIBILITY IN RESPECT TO ANY MESSAGE BEYOND THE TERMINUS OF ITS OWN LINES.

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a message should WRITE IT LEGIBLY and order it REPEATED; that is, telegraphed back to the sending station for comparison. For such repeating an additional charge of one-quarter the regular rate will be made.

It is agreed between the sender of the message on the face hereof, and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, or mis-delivery, of any unrepeated message beyond the amount of that portion of the charge which may or shall accrue to this Company out of the amount received from the sender for this, and the other companies, by whose lines such message may pass to reach its destination; and that this Company shall not be liable for mistakes in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, or mis-delivery of any repeated message beyond fifty times the extra sum received by this company from the sender for repeating such message over its own lines.

This Company is hereby made the agent of the sender without liability to forward any message by the lines of any other company to reach its destination.

This Company shall not be responsible for messages until they are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; if a message be sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, the messenger acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender; if by telephone, the person receiving the message acts therein as the agent of the sender, and is authorized to assent to these conditions on behalf of the sender.

This Company shall not be liable in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the filing of the message.

This Company shall not be liable in any case for delays arising from interruptions to the working of its lines, nor for errors in cipher or obscure messages.

In any event this Company shall not be held liable for any loss or damage, or for delay or detention, or errors caused by storms or the action of the elements, or other acts of God, or by civil or military authority, or by insurrections, riots, rebellions, or dangers incident to the time of war, or by the unlawful acts of individuals.

This is an UNREPEATED message and is transmitted and delivered by request of the sender under the conditions named above.

No employe of this Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

DEFERRED SERVICE.

The Commercial Cable Company will accept for transmission to certain specified countries Deferred Service Messages at rates per word which shall be less than the rates per word charged for ordinary messages, subject to the terms and conditions above, and as follows:

Only one language shall be used, it may be French or that of the country of origin or the country of destination. The sender must declare which of these languages is used.

The sender must write before the address, and pay the charge on one word, for the letters LCF, LCO, or LCD, according to his declaration.

The message must have an address and a text. A signature is optional with the sender, but the Company will not be able to make unpaid inquiries about the senders of unsigned messages.

The address may be a cable address. House and street numbers may be expressed in figures.

The text must be written entirely in one plain language without figures, commercial marks, groups of letters, abbreviations or mutilations. Numbers, except in the address, must be written in words. Genuine words spelled according to established usage, with not more than fifteen letters, will be charged as single words. Messages written in the manner prescribed will be counted and charged according to the International Regulations.

The messages will not be subject to artificial delay in transmission or delivery. Their transmission will only be delayed until ranking messages have been despatched.

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, President. **GEO. G. WARD, Vice-Pres't and Gen'l Manager.** **ALBERT BECK, Secretary**

SENDER'S NAME_____

ADDRESS_____

June 5,1918.

6/5/18

JOSEPH CLAUDET
HOTEL PLAZA
BUENOS AIRES(ARGENTINE)

C. P. R.

WESTERN UNION CODE

KERSENLAAN In view of

PHRONIMES as per your telegram of the 30th

EXECTUROS advisable to leave

FOR RIO AT ONCE

WARREN GREEN

DUPLICATE SENT

(I.W.)

ALL AMERICA CABLES

MEXICAN TELEGRAPH CO.
CONNECTING WITH
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICAN TELEGRAPH CO.
64 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK
TELEPHONES BROAD { 4549 / 4550 / 5577

VIA COLON

CABLEGRAM

JAMES A. SCRYMSER, PRESIDENT

UNITED STATES and SOUTH AMERICA DIRECT

Cablegram received at 64 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK, to which office REPLY to this message should be sent marked **"VIA COLON."**

L DF DE48 /3

FASNY

BAIRES 61

Date JUN 6 1918

LCD BANKNOTE NEWYORK

FOREIGN JUN -6 1918

GOVERNMENT INSIST CONTINUE PRINTING NOTES HERE AMBASSADOR NAON SAILED TWENTYNINTH MAY AUTHORIZED DO UTMOST CONTRACT PAPER CLAUDET OURSELVES HAVE INSISTED DO NOT BELIEVE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT WILL SUPPLY NAON FAVORS NEW ISSUE IF UNABLE OBTAIN PAPER WILL SEE YOU IMPORTANT SEE NAON UPON ARRIVAL ALSO AUTHORIZED CONTRACT NICKEL

PASS F-12

F-207

The foregoing Cablegram was received **"VIA COLON"** *Repetitions of doubtful words should be obtained through the company's office, 64 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK, and not by direct application to the sender. No inquiry respecting this message can be attended to without the production of this form.*

PRINCIPAL OFFICES

MEXICAN TELEGRAPH CO.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY

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64 Broad Street.
GALVESTON, TEXAS,
Strand and 21st Street.
MEXICO,
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Puerto Mexico,
Salina Cruz.
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SALVADOR,
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San Juan del Sur.
PANAMA,
Panama,
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COLOMBIA,
Buenaventura.
ECUADOR,
Esmeraldas,
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Guayaquil.
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Mendoza,
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Rosario,
Calle San Martin No. 625.
Buenos Aires,
Calle San Martin, y Sarmiento.

CONNECTING WITH ALL THE WORLD



RECEIVED
JUN 6 1918
AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY

Reply to this message should be filed at this Company's office, 64 Broad Street,

TELEPHONES

BROAD

4549-4550-5577

A messenger will be sent to collect answer upon receipt of telephone request, or any messenger company will collect cables free.

ALL AMERICA CABLES

MEXICAN TELEGRAPH CO.
CONNECTING WITH
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICAN TELEGRAPH CO.
64 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK
TELEPHONES BROAD { 4549 4550 5577

VIA COLON

CABLEGRAM

JAMES A. SCRYMSER, PRESIDENT

UNITED STATES and SOUTH AMERICA DIRECT

Cablegram received at 64 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK, to which office REPLY to this message should be sent marked **"VIA COLON."**

Date.....

L SEC DF DE48/3 PASNY

COINS HAVE RECOMMENDED NICKEL COMPANY CLAUDET SAILS RIO FIRST OPPORTUNITY

HALE

PASS E-12

The foregoing Cablegram was received **"VIA COLON"** *Repetitions of doubtful words should be obtained through the company's office, 64 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK, and not by direct application to the sender. No inquiry respecting this message can be attended to without the production of this form.*

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ARGENTINA,
Mendoza,
Calle 9 de Julio 1383.
Rosario,
Calle San Martin No. 625.
Buenos Aires.
Calle San Martin, y Sarmiento.

CONNECTING WITH ALL THE WORLD

RECEIVED JUN 8 1918 BANK NOTE COMPANY 72 BROAD ST. U.S.A.



Reply to this messag should be filed at this Company's office, 64 Broad Street,

TELEPHONES

BROAD

4549-4550-5577

A messenger will be sent to collect answer upon receipt of telephone request, or any messenger company will collect cables free.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY

Samuel B. Hale Company, Limited

RECEIVED JUL 15 1918

VIA VALPARAISO & COLON

Buenos Aires, June 6th, 1918.

The President,

American Bank Note Company,

70, Broad Street - NEW YORK.

Dear Sir,

ARGENTINE BANK NOTES.

Referring to our letter of 29th ulto., in which we anticipated that we would telegraph to you as soon as Dr. Romulo Naón had left here to resume his post as Argentine Ambassador at Washington, we have now the pleasure to confirm the following message which we despatched to you on the 3rd instant:-

" Government insist continue printing notes here
" Ambassador Naon sailed twentyninth May authorized do
" utmost contract paper, Claudet ourselves have insisted
" do not believe American Government will supply, Naón
" favors new issue, if unable obtain paper will see you,
" important see Naon upon arrival, also authorized contract
" nickel coins have recommended nickel Company, Claudet
" sails Rio first opportunity."

We understand from Mr. Claudet that he will sail for Rio de Janeiro by the first convenient steamer leaving for that port.

We remain, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

A. K. Tannay
Secretary.

J. Watkins
President.

NUMBER

TIME FILED

Number of Words

VIA COLON CABLEGRAM

JAMES A. SCRYMSER, PRESIDENT

MEXICAN TELEGRAPH CO.
CONNECTING WITH
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICAN TELEGRAPH CO.
64 BROAD STREET. NEW YORK
TELEPHONES BROAD { 4549 4550 5577

Send the following Cablegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

June 7,1918.

LIEBER'S CODE

HALE

BUENOS AIRES(ARGENTINE)

GOVERNMENT ATYADAE ALL ADLERGANG ALUTIARUM ALGUERTEN

AMERICAN BANKNOTE COMPANY

Sent to S.B.Hale Co.Ltd.,Buenos Aires,Argentine.

BY American Bank Note Co.70 Broad St.New York.

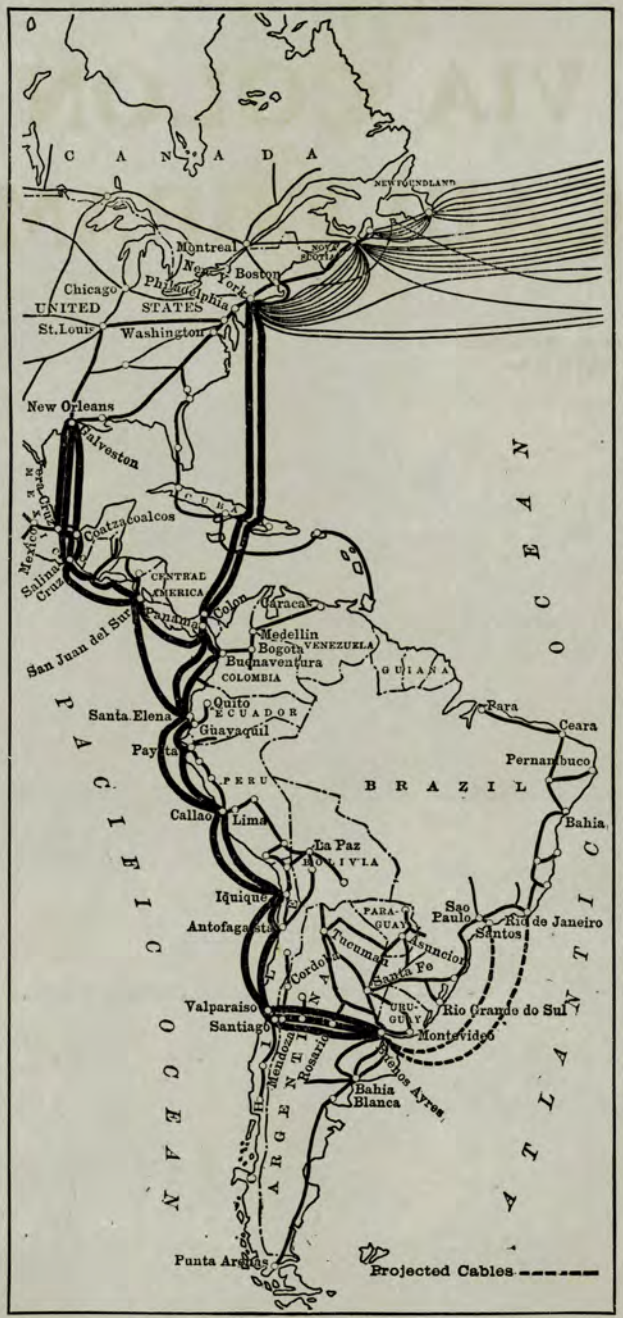
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MEXICAN TELEGRAPH CO.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY

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Calle de la Independencia No. 1.
City of Mexico,
San Juan del Letrán y Av. Independencia.
Puerto Mexico.
Salina Cruz.
GUATEMALA,
San Jose.
SALVADOR,
La Libertad.
NICARAGUA,
San Juan del Sur.
PANAMA,
Panama,
Colon.
COLOMBIA,
Buenaventura.
ECUADOR,
Esmeraldas,
Santa Elena,
Guayaquil.
PERU,
Paita,
Callao,
Lima,
75 Calle de Carrera
Barranco.
CHILE,
Iquique,
San Martin No. 502.
Antofagasta,
Washington No. 460.
Valparaiso,
Cochrane No. 583.
Santiago,
Huerfanos No. 1041.
ARGENTINA,
Mendoza,
Calle 9 de Julio 1383.
Rosario,
Calle San Martin No. 625.
Buenos Aires,
Calle San Martin, y Sarmiento.

CONNECTING WITH ALL THE WORLD



TERMS AND CONDITIONS

To guard against mistakes or delays every message should be repeated; that is, telegraphed back to the originating office for comparison. For such repeating an additional charge of one-quarter the regular rate will be made.

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June 7,1918.

HALE(S.B.Hale Co.Ltd)

BUENOS AIRES(ARGENTINE)

LIEBERS CODE

GOVERNMENT	
ATYADAE	Notes
ALL	all
ADLERGANG	We can
ALUTIARUM	will be done
ALGUERTEN	Will keep you well advised.

American Bankhote Company

DUPLICATE SENT

(I.W).

June 8,1918.

Messrs.S.B.Hale Co.,Ltd.,

DUPLICATE SENT

Buenos Aires,Argentina.

Dear Sirs:-

We acknowledge receipt of your cable of June 6th reading as follows:-

"Government insist continue printing notes here. Ambassador Naon sailed 29th May, authorized do utmost contract paper.Claudet ourselves have insisted do not believe American Government will supply;Naon favors new issue. If unable obtain paper will see you. Important see Naon upon arrival; also authorized contract nickel coins. Have recommended Nickel Company. Claudet sails Rio first opportunity."

---

and confirm ours of yesterday's date reading:-

"Government notes-all we can will be done. Will keep you well advised."

Mr. Claudet has telegraphed us fully regarding the situation and we shall interview Ambassador Naon promptly upon his arrival and do everything we can to convince him that his government's notes, under the circumstances, should be printed by us.

We fully appreciate, feeling as they do, that this will doubtless be a hard matter to convince them of. We will of course keep you advised of any new developments.

Yours very truly,

Asst.Manager Foreign Department.

FWG/IW

We will naturally keep both you and our Agent fully informed of any new developments.

In the meantime we wish you all success in connection with this new proposition and beg to remain,

Yours very truly,

Asst.Manager Foreign Department.

FWG/IW

June 7,1918.

DUPLICATE SENT

Joseph Claudet, Esq.,
c/o L. C. Irvine, Esq.,
Rua Primeiro de Março,100,
Rio de Janeiro,Brazil.

Dear Sir:-

We have to acknowledge receipt of your cables, from Buenos Aires, received by us on June 2nd and two on June 3rd, and confirm ours of the 3rd, 4th and 5th - all as per copies herewith. Yours received by us on June 3rd, quoting from Irvine's telegram to you, reached us the day before the one which you tell us you sent on May 30th. We were, therefore, at a loss to know anything regarding the Argentine situation. It was for this reason that we telegraphed you on June 3rd to use your own judgment about leaving matters in the Argentine and going to Brazil.

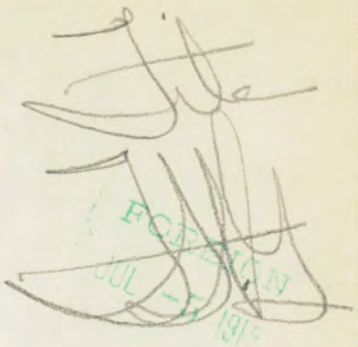
Now that we have received your cable of May 30th, giving us all the details regarding the situation, we can fully appreciate that you are more than anxious to go on to Brazil with an idea of obtaining the proposed new bank note order.

We will of course do everything we can to dissuade the Ambassador from his present proposed idea, immediately upon his arrival. We also will do everything we can in Washington. However, we appreciate that it is going to be a difficult matter.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BOSTON

CAPITAL $7,500,000.
CAPITAL SET ASIDE FOR BUENOS AIRES BRANCH $1,000,000.
SURPLUS & UNDIVIDED PROFITS $19,000,000.
CABLE ADDRESSES MASSNAT, BOSTON
MASSNAT, BUENOS AIRES

BOSTON, MASS.



July
Third
Nineteen eighteen

American Bank Note Company,
70 Broad Street,
New York City.

Gentlemen:-

This will confirm our two telegrams of today in which we brought the matter of Argentine currency to your attention and the second one in which we gave you further details as follows:

"Our Buenos Aires branch advises serious shortage of Argentine currency. Italian maker cannot supply. Possibly can get contract if prices right and paper similar to present currency. Have samples one, two, five dollar notes here. Writing."

We understand that the Italian manufacturer who made the paper for these notes is quite unable to supply the Argentine at present, and no new notes have been issued for a considerable length of time.

We understand that it may be possible to secure contract for these bank notes if prices are reasonable, and if the paper of which the notes are made is anything like the paper upon which the former notes were printed.

The situation is serious with regard to one dollar, two dollar and five dollar notes al-

American Bank Note Company,
70 Broad Street,
New York City.

though particularly with regard to the one dollar denomination.

We have a supply of these notes here which you could see if you cared to do so.

We should appreciate it if you would get in touch with us if you find that you can supply this type of goods, and we shall be glad to do all we can to further the business.

Very truly yours,

Carl L. Wells, Mgr.

Commercial Service Department

HAL W

RECEIVED
AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
70-72 BROAD ST.
A M
JUL

July 6, 1918.

Carl S. Wells, Esq., Manager,
Commercial Service Department,
The First National Bank of Boston,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir:- Re Argentine Currency.

I am very much obliged for your interest regarding the Argentine Currency.

This matter has had our attention for some time, in fact, one of our Vice-President's was sent to Argentine on a special mission some months ago.

Thanking you for your courtesy, I am

Very truly yours,

President.

July 5,1918.

Messrs.S.B.Hale Co.,Ltd.,

Buenos Aires,Argentina.

Dear Sirs:-

ARGENTINE BANK NOTES
ARGENTINE COUNTERFEIT MONEY

This is just to acknowledge receipt of your two letters of May 28th, under the above headings, addressed to our President - Mr. Green, and which he has read with great interest.

Since you have kept us so well informed by cable of the situation and we have already written you in detail regarding it, there is nothing further to say at this time. Just as soon as anything new developes we shall immediately advise you.

Yours very truly,

Asst.Manager Foreign Department.

FWG/IW

DUPLICATE SENT

PIONEER MILL. GOVERNMENT MILL.

CRANE & CO.

PAPER MAKERS

ESTABLISHED 1801

DALTON, MASS., U.S.A.

July 9, 1918.

Mr. D. E. Woodhull, Vice-President,

American Bank Note Company,

New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Woodhull:

As requested by Mr. Crane, we are sending you herewith copy of a letter received from the First National Bank, Boston, Mass., dated April 15, 1918, with reference to paper for Argentine Government.

Yours very truly,

R. C. Pierce

RCP


RECEIVED
AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
70-72 BROAD ST.
1918
JUL

COPY

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Boston, Mass.,

April 15th 1918.

Hon. W. Murray Crane,

Dalton, Massachusetts.

My dear Mr. Crane:

We have advice from our Buenos Aires Branch to the effect that arrangements have practically been completed for furnishing the Argentine Government with water marked paper for their currency and that the paper will probably be made by the Crane Mills.

If this is true, we shall be very glad to have you use the Bank here, and our Branch at Buneos Aires, in handling the transaction.

Our Branch there has been very successful up to date and has really developed into quite a bank. They have about thirty million dollars Argentine deposits, and the last I heard a clerical force of nearly one hundred, with good offices, etc.

We are handling a considerable part of the South American business, especially from New England, and should be glad to be of service to you, if we can.

Very truly,

(Signed) D. G. Wing,

President.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY

Samuel B. Hale Company, Limited

VIA VALPARAISO & COLON

Buenos Aires, June 12th, 1918.

G. P. R. FOREIGN JUL 20 1918

The President,

American Bank Note Company,

70, Broad Street - NEW YORK.

Dear Sir,

ARGENTINE BANK NOTES

We confirm our letter of the 6th instant under this head as per duplicate herewith and now beg to acknowledge receipt of your cablegram dated 7th instant, as follows:-

" Government notes all we can do will be done, " will keep you well advised. "

for which we are much obliged.

We remain, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

A. H. Tannay — Secretary.

J. Hale Lara — President.

672

July 16,1918.

Messrs.S.B.Hale Co.,Ltd.,

Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Dear Sirs:-

ARGENTINE BANK NOTES

We acknowledge receipt of your favor of June 6th, confirming your cable to us of the 3rd in connection with this matter.

Your cable, as you know, was received by us and duly acknowledged. Since there is nothing new on the subject there is nothing further we can say at this time.

Yours very truly,

Asst.Manager Foreign Department.

DUPLICATE SENT

FWG/IW

SAMUEL HALE PEARSON

BUENOS AIRES, July 19th, 1918.



The President,

American Bank Note Company,

70, Broad Street - NEW YORK.

Dear Sir,

I have pleasure in acknowledging receipt of two letters from the Foreign Department of the 15th and 31st of May, contents of which I have carefully noted. Knowing the interest you have that our Government should give an order to your Company for a new emission, which interest I entirely make my own, I enclose copy of a letter I am just writing to Mr. Claudet who is now in Rio and which I hope will reach him as I am sending it by the "Vasari".

Unfortunately the delays are a great drawback with our actual Government and I was in hopes that immediately on the arrival of our Ambassador Naón he would have cabled something to our Government, but I have no news that this has been done. I hope, though, that Ambassador Naón has been with you and arranged some combination by which the new emission will be given to your Company as I do not think he will be able to obtain what our Government want, which is plain paper to be printed here.

Hoping you are well and with kind regards to all the friends and assuring you that I am doing everything I can to hurry matters, I remain,

Yours faithfully,

S Hale Pearson

BUENOS AIRES, July 19th, 1918

Dear Mr. Claudet,

I have pleasure in acknowledging receipt of your letter written on the eve of your leaving Montevideo for Rio, where I hope you have arrived and had a confortable journey. I am delighted to see that you met Dr. Amézaga who was very kind to you and personally accompanied you to the Banco de la República where he introduced you to the President. I have had a chance of talking several times with Dr. Amézaga who is now in Buenos Aires making us a visit and he promised that on his return he will try and convince the Banco de la República of the necessity of making a new issue.

Here in Buenos Aires things are exactly the same as when you left, nothing has been done. You remember that the Caja de Conversión was authorized to buy a certain amount of paper which the Banco Hipotecario Nacional had for the printing of Cédulas, and with this paper they are going to make 50 cent notes, but the amount of paper is only sufficient to print notes to the extent of about $300,000.-; this is not much. Yesterday I enquired at the Banco de la Nación and was informed by one of the Managers that their stock of new $1.- notes was reduced to $12,000.- and I can assure you that from day to day one feels the necessity of printing new

ones as the existing ones are all getting worn out. Our Ambassador Naón has arrived at New York about 10 days ago but up to now we have no news of what he has done. Should I know of anything I will immediately cable you and advise New York.

I have received a letter dated 15th May, and duplicate of one of the 31st of May, just to hand today, from the Assistant Manager of the Foreign Department acknowledging receipt of a letter I had written to Mr. Green.

I am sorry of these long delays and I hope you will succeed with more rapidity in Rio.

Yours faithfully,

J. Claudet, Esq.,

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Original #570 - Bco de la República

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY

Ack 672

Samuel B. Hale Company, Limited

VIA VALPARAISO & COLON

Buenos Aires, August 6th, 1918.

C. P. R. FOREIGN SEP 13 1918

Mr. Greene file 9/19/18

The President,

American Bank Note Company,

70, Broad Street - NEW YORK.

Dear Sir,

ARGENTINE BANK NOTES

With reference to our letter of the 28th May last, we enclose herewith specimen of a fifty cent note which has just been issued here to alleviate the situation caused by the shortage of small currency. As you will see, these notes are printed on paper which is rather thicker than that generally used. This paper was supplied to the Casa de Moneda by the Banco Hipotecario Nacional and is that used by the latter on which to print its bonds.

With regard to the dollar notes we are informed that the Argentine Government has been able to arrange with the Italian Government to allow a supply of the paper hitherto used for printing these notes to be exported from Italy and that this paper will shortly arrive, so that we take it that nothing further will be done in the United States in this connection, at any rate for the present.

We remain, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

A. H. Bennett
Secretary.

S. Hale Cassard
President.

August 28, 1918.

Samuel Hale Pearson, Esq.,

Messrs. Samuel B. Hale Company, Ltd.,

Buenos Aires, Argentine.

Dear Sir:-

In Mr. Green's absence I have to acknowledge and thank you for your letter of the 19th July which I have read with much interest.

We are in close touch with Ambassador Naon and negotiations are pending. As soon as anything definite is known we will advise you.

Yours very truly,

Vice-President.

C. P. R.

September 18th, 1918.

Samuel B. Hale Company, Ltd.,

Buenos Aires, Argentine.

Dear Sirs:

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of August 6th addressed to the President, who is out of town.

I thank you for enclosing the note and with your permission will keep it for our files here.

Yours very truly,

First Vice President.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

FOREIGN MAY 12 1920 **New York**

SUBJECT ARGENTINA (1)

Bulletin No. 84

TO NEW YORK FROM WASHINGTON **DATE** May 11, 1920.

There is at the present moment a very firm demand for money in Buenos Aires, and rates show a marked tendency to harden, the quotation for first-class business being from 7½ to 8 per cent per annum. Thanks in a large measure to the admirable conduct of the Banco de la Nacion Argentina and the wise conservatism of the leading British banks, this market has for many years been exempt from wide fluctuations such as are so frequently current in new countries. With the exception of exchange operations, which have been carefully watched and selected with a view to the elimination of the purely speculative operator, at any rate in so far as British Banks in Argentina are concerned, there is not at the present time anything of an unusually hazardous nature to be named in the local commercial movement. Even in the grain trade the existence of the Future Market, which some six months ago saw some heavy and wholly speculative trading, has not as yet led to an abnormal or even an unhealthy demand for free capital, and land speculation is for the present as dead as the dodo, notwithstanding the ever-increasing interest shown by buyers of Argentina rural property; an interest due to their desire to exploit the same on the profitable lines that have characterized both cattle and agricultural undertakings for the past two years. What little speculative movement on an extended scale has come to light appears to be largely due to the anxiety of some of the new banks, to obtain large and rapid profits in a short space of time. Thanks to unduly extended financing of persons who in the commercial sense were nobodies during the last two years of the way, or rather through 1918-19 they have burnt their fingers, though not to a serious extent, and may eventually profit by the lesson which their present losses afford, and it is interesting to note that there is distinctly less evidence of the desire to 'go after' business at all costs than there was a few years ago.

Washington Office
copies destroyed
Dec 1932

OTHER COPY IN
PACKET 659
3-11-21

TRANSLATIONS BY E. C. B.

Buenos Aires, March 8, 1921.- It has been observed that counterfeit bank notes of 5 pesos are incirculation. In the Banco de la Nación there were destroyed three of these bank notes, each belonging to different counterfeitings. ((This telegram is from Rosario to the "Nación")).

Buenos Aires, March 10.-

COUNTERFEIT BANK NOTES OF $5

On account of a telegraphic communication from Rosario and another from the Province of Buenos Aires, on the subject of the appearance of some counterfeit bank notes of $5, the section Special Laws, of Investigations, started work to discover this counterfieting which, according to appearances, is new.

In this capital also appeared, some days ago, two suspicious bank notes, and on having been taken by the police for consultation to the Conversion Office, the latter reported that they were counterfeit.

These bank notes that are supposed to be like those that were put in circulation in Rosario, differ very little from the genuine notes. The color of the paper is somewhat lighter, and the inks are thicker, there being noticed also, if they are examined carefully, some other small details of the printing.

Buenos Aires, March 11, 1921.

THE COUNTERFEIT BANK NOTES OF $ 5.

The personnel of the section Special Laws, of Investigations, under the direction of the subcommissary Alfredo Colandra, continued working all day yesterday in the search started for the clearing up of the counterfeiting of bank notes of $5, recently discovered.

In yesterday's issue, in giving the news of that counterfeiting, we added that the bank notes that were found differed very little from the genuine ones, it being necessary closely to examine them to discover the few details that made them differ from the good ones.

At police headquarters it ws suppose that the counterfeit bank notes that are circulating in this capital, come from localities of the interior.

OTHER COPY IN
PACKET 67 2 4515

6/2/21

TRANSLATION BY E. C. B.

From "La Nación", Buenos Aires, April 17, 1921.

C. P. R.
JUN 1 1921
C. P. R.
JUN 4 1921

DISCOVERY OF COUNTERFEITING OF MONEY

Last Night Two Persons Were Arrested and Counterfeit Bank Notes Taken From Them.

THEY ARE 10-PESO NOTES

One of the persons had with him 63 bank notes which, according to the Police, are not genuine.

The personnel of the 37th Commissary ((of Police)) discovered last night counterfeiting of bank notes of 10 pesos the seriousness of which cannot be known yet.

The Police learned of the matter from information given by a merchant and shortly afterwards they proceeded to arrest two persons who, if they are not the suthors of the counterfeiting, must, at least, be putting the counterfeits in circulation.

Following are the details of what happened:

At about 7:30, P. M., public automobile No. 3,974 stopped at the corner of Lugones and Nahuel Huapí Streets and the passenger that it was carrying entered the store of Pedro Larralde and asked for a package of cigarettes which he paid for with a bank note of 10 pesos.

The owner of the store turned the note over and stood examining it. The unknown party in the meanwhile left in the automobile.

Larralde, who kept examining the note, suddenly noticed that it was not numbered and he was then convinced that it was counterfeit.

LA NACION

Buenos Aires, abril 17 de 1921

DESCUBRIMIENTO DE UNA FALSIFICACIÓN DE MONEDA

Fueron detenidos anoche dos sujetos, secuestrándoles billetes falsos

SON DE DIEZ PESOS

Uno de los individuos tenía consigo 63 billetes que, según la Policía, no son legítimos

El personal de la comisaría 37a. ha descubierto anoche una falsificación de billetes de 10 pesos, cuya importancia no se puede conocer por ahora.

Tuvo conocimiento de ella la Policía por denuncia de un comerciante, y poco después se procedía a la detención de dos sujetos que, si no son los autores de la falsificación, deben ser, cuando menos, circuladores de billetes falsos.

He aquí los detalles de lo ocurrido:

Aproximadamente a las 19.30, se detuvo el automóvil de alquiler número 3974 en la esquina de las calles Lugones y Nahuel Huapí, y el pasajero que llevaba penetró al negocio de almacén que allí tiene establecido Pedro Larralde y pidió un atado de cigarrillos, que abonó con un billete de 10 pesos.

El dueño del negocio dió el vuelto y quedó cotejando el billete recibido. El desconocido, en tanto, partía en el automóvil.

Larralde, que seguía observando el billete, descubrió, de pronto, que le faltaba la numeración y se convenció entonces de que era falso.

Como la comisaría 37a. queda apenas a tres cuadras del almacén, Larralde fué en seguida a denunciar lo ocurrido, dando todas las señas del automóvil y del pasajero.

Dos empleados salieron inmediatamente a recorrer la sección y un momento después, en la esquina de Nahuel Huapí y Tronador, vieron parado un automóvil cuyo chauffeur conversaba con un agente, a quien le pedía le indicara el mejor camino para venir al centro. En el interior del vehículo había un pasajero cuya filiación coincidía con la suministrada por Larralde.

Detenidos pasajero y chauffeur, fueron llevados a la comisaría, donde se comprobó que el primero era Mario Peralta, argentino, de 30 años, soltero, sujeto de malos antecedentes y el conductor, Luis Molleu. Ambos negaron conocerse.

Registrado Peralta, se le secuestraron 63 billetes falsos, de 10 $ y uno legítimo. Los 63 billetes tienen la numeración y esto hace suponer que al entregarlo a Larralde no se la colocaron por olvido. El chauffeur no tenía billetes.

Esta madrugada concurrió la policía a la casa de la calle Bustamante 245, donde dijo vivir Peralta, a efectos de practicar un registro.

El chauffeur Molleu dice domiciliarse en Avenida del Tejar 2561, pero se niega a dar permiso a la autoridad para que registre la casa.

El comisario de la sección 37, señor Abelleyra, ha solicitado, en consecuencia, una orden de allanamiento al juez federal Dr. Jantus.

Se supone fundadamente que Peralta y Molleu son amigos y que andaban circulando billetes.

Según se nos informó esta madrugada, los billetes falsos se diferencian de los legítimos por las letras de agua y por la mala calidad del papel de aquéllos.

tos por las calles del pueblo, pero ella no se cumple.

—Se ausentó definitivamente para esa capital D. Fidel Villalba.

—Se encuentra enfermo D. Juan Serra (hijo).

—

OS AIRES

Bedacarratz y Antonio López de Armentia y por la del novio, los señores Modesto López de Armentia y Román Ugartechea.

—En el teatro Colón se celebró una función extraordinaria a beneficio del hospital Municipal de esta localidad, prestando su concurso la compañía nacional que dirige D. Fernando Peliche.

—De La Plata, D. Ismael Dozo Lebeaud.



ACUSA DEFICIENCIAS EL F. C. CENTRAL CORDOBA

En la zona cordobesa las vías se hallan en pésimo estado

JESUS MARIA, 16.—El pésimo material rodante y el mal estado de las vías del ferrocarril hacen peligroso el viajar.

Continuamente suceden descarrilamientos, sin que la empresa se preocupe mayormente. Hace dos días descarriló un vagón de un tren de carga, cerca de Jesús María, y sólo cinco horas después se pidió auxilio, deteniéndose, con tal motivo, numerosos trenes de pasajeros.

Anteayer, el tren local que corre de Deán Funes a Córdoba, y que iba repleto de familias, descarriló cerca de Juárez Celman, debido al mal estado de las vías. Hubo cinco heridos, y los demás pasajeros se salvaron milagrosamente, pues los tres coches quedaron volcados y destrozados.

El público, atemorizado, rehusa viajar, por temor a accidentes, pues viajando es difícil mantener la estabilidad, por los continuos golpes y barquinazos.

Esta grave situación origina un profundo malestar, que amenaza exteriorizarse violentamente.

---

el número limitado de comisarios podrán prestar mejor servicio en sus respectivas comisarías o jefaturas.

Se remitirán también circulares a los jefes políticos de los departamentos Belgrano, San Martín y San Jerónimo, á los efectos de que impartan órdenes al personal de sus reparticiones, en el sentido de que hagan cumplir lo dispuesto en el inciso 7o. art. 82 de la ley de sellos número 1785.

Banco Popular

SANTA FE, 16.—En la asamblea de accionistas del Banco Popular se apro-

Please attach this to the
Translation already forwarded.

E. J. R.

Since the 37th Commissary was scarcely three blocks away from the store, Larralde went immediately to report the circumstance and gave a description of the automobile and of the passenger.

Two employees started out immediately to look over that section and, a moment later, saw the automobile stopped at the corner of Nahuel Huapí and Tronador Streets. The chauffeur was conversing with a policeman whom he was asking the best way to reach the center of the city. In the automobile was a passenger whose appearance coincided with that given by Larralde.

The passenger and chauffeur were arrested and taken to the Commissary where it was learned that the former was Mario Peralta, an Argentine, 30 years of age, single, of bad antecedents, and the conductor ((chauffeur)) was Luis Molleu. They both denied being acquainted with each other.

Peralta was searched and there were found on him 63 counterfeit bank notes of 10 pesos and one genuine one. The 63 notes are numbered and this causes it to be supposed that the numbering on the one given to Larralde had not been put on it by mistake. The chauffeur had no bank notes.

At dawn this morning the police, for the purpose of making a search, went to house No. 245, Bustamante Street, where it was said that Peralta lived.

The chaffeur, Molleu, says that he lives at 2,551, Avenue del Tejar, but permission was refused to the authorities to search the house.

The Commissary of Section 37, Señor Abelleyra, has, therefore, requested a search warrant from the Federal Judge,

Dr. Jantus.

There is foundation for supposing that Peralta and Molleu are friends and that they went about putting notes in circulation.

According to what we were informed this morning, the counterfeit notes differ from the genuine ones by the water-marked letters and by the bad quality of paper of the former.

Shall send the printed clipping later. - E.C.R.

Dr. Jantus.

There is foundation for supposing that Perella and Molica are friends and that they went about putting notes in circulation.

According to what we were informed this morning, the counterfeit notes differ from the genuine ones by the watermarked letters and by the bad quality of paper of the former.

6/2/21

TRANSLATIONS BY E. C. B.

OTHER COPY IN
PACKET 1572+5715
C.P.R. JUN 4 1921
C.P.R. JUN 1 1921

ARGENTINE

COUNTERFEIT BANK NOTES

Buenos Aires, April 17.- The police have discovered the counterfeiting of bank notes of 10 pesos, having arrested an individual who was carrying 68 of that kind.

COUNTERFEITERS DISCOVERED

Buenos Aires, April 18 (Special) - The police have discovered and proved that the persons Peralta and Lenoire, recently arrested, were those who were causing to be put in circulation counterfeit bank notes of 10 pesos.

Said bank notes are very well counterfeited, but they are of inferior paper, and the colored numbers are of thicker characters and of ink less dark than the true notes.



ASUNCION, (PARAGUAY).

LA TRIBUNA, Abril 18 de 1921

ARGENTINA

BILLETES FALSIFICADOS

BUENOS AIRES, 17 — La policía ha descubierto una falsificación de billetes de 10 pesos, detenciendo a un individuo que portaba 63 de esa clase.



EL LIBERAL

ASUNCION,

Martes 19 de Abril de 1921

FALSIFICADORES DESCUBIERTOS

Buenos Aires, 18 (Especial) — La policía ha descubierto y comprobado que los sujetos Peralta y Lenoire, recientemente arrestados, eran los que hacían circular billetes falsos de 10 pesos.

Dichos billetes están bastante bien falsificados, pero son de papel inferior, y los números colorados son en caracteres mas gruesos y de tinta menos obscuras que los verdaderos.

6/2/21

TRANSLATION BY E. C. B.

C.P.R. JUN 4 1921 C.P.R. JUN 1 1921
C
OTHER COPY IN PACKET 5154-67

ARGENTINA

THE COUNTERFEITING OF BANK NOTES

Buenos Aires, April 19.- The police this afternoon searched the house No. 3,839, Paraguay Street, where it was supposed that the 10-pesos bank notes were being made. There was found a quantity of photographic machinery, bottles, inks, papers, rolls, acids and other elements that were used for the counterfeiting.

The occupants of the house had disappeared.

The ticket seller of the railway, José Verión, who is French and 60 years old, was arrested at No. 3,370, Fomatin (?) Street. According to appearances he was the one who had charge of putting the bank notes in circulation, charging half of the value. ((His share was one half the proceeds)).

It also appears that 5-peso bank notes have been counterfeited.

ASUNCION PARAGUAY

LA TRIBUNA, Abril 20 de 1921

ARGENTINA

LA FALSIFICACION DE BILLETES

BUENOS AIRES, 19 — La policía ha allanado esta tarde la casa Paraguay 3.839 en donde se suponía que se fabricaban billetes de 10 pesos, hallando cierta cantidad de máquinas fotográficas, frascos, tintas, papeles, rodillos, ácidos y otros elementos que servían para la falsificación.

Los ocupantes de la casa habían desaparecido.

El boletero del ferrocarril, José Verión, francés de 60 años de edad, ha sido detenido en la calle Famatina (?) 3.370. Según parece el era encargado de hacer circular los billetes, cobrando la mitad del valor.

También parece que han sido falsificados billetes de 5 pesos.

OTHER COPY IN PACKET 672 Bkts
C. P. R.
MAY 26 1921

TRANSLATION BY E. C. B.

From "La Nación", Buenos Aires, April 18, 1921.

MAY 26 1921

THE COUNTERFEITING OF BANK NOTES OF 10 PESOS IS BEING INVESTIGATED

The Two Arrested Parties Deny Their Guilt And Say That They Do Not Know The Counterfeiters

---

In our yesterday's issue we gave out that there had been discovered counterfeiting of bank notes of 10 pesos, adding that two individuals complicated in the matter had been arrested.

Knowledge of the existence of the counterfeiting was obtained by the denouncement made in the 37th Commissary. Pedro Larralde, proprietor of the store at the corner of Lugones and Nahuel Huapí streets, shortly after having received a bank note to pay for a bunch of cigarettes from a party who went in an automobile to his store to buy them, discovered that the note was counterfeit, and went to the Commissary to report the matter.

A few minutes afterwards, as already published, chaffeur Luis Lemmourie and his passenger, Mauricio Peralta, were arrested, who, on account of the bad condition of the streets, were found at the corner of Tronador and Nahuel Huapí Streets at work trying to make the automobile go.

Peralta being searched in the Commissary, there were found on him two counterfeit bank notes of 10 pesos like the one given to the merchant, Larralde, and one genuine one. A little later alongside the automobile, at the door of the Commissary, there were found 57 other counterfeit bills which, undoubtedly, had been thrown away by Lemmourie or Peralta before

going into the police station.

Upon being questioned, the mentioned parties denied knowing each other. Nevertheless they said that they were friends when it was shown that they both had bad antecedents. Mario Peralta, in whose record he also figures with the names of Mario Burtón, or Luis Del Cuadro, or Baldomero Bermúdez, or Manuel Pérez, has undergone several sentences for theft. The last time that he was arrested was in February.

Peralto said that he lived at No. 245, Bustamante Street, but, on going to that house to make a search, the police learned that he neither lived there nor was known there. The chaffeur Lemmourie lived at No. 2,551, Avenue del Tejar, where he keeps two automobiles which belong to him. With an order signed by the Federal Judge, Dr. Jantus, the house was searched without finding any bank notes or implements for the manufacture of the same.

The 37th Commissary turned over the case to the Commissary of Investigations, Calandra, of the Section of Special Laws who took charge of the case and of the arrested parties.

In the afternoon Sr. Calandra and the Inspector General, Sr. Laguarda, questioned the prisoners who denied being the authors of the counterfeiting. Peralta, more clever than the chaffeur, who confined himself to stating that he knew nothing about the matter, got up a story by which he tried to make it appear that the counterfeit bank notes that were found in his pocket were picked by him from the pocket of a person in Retiro station while the latter was getting out of a train. In regard to the 57 counterfeit bank notes found alongside the automobile, he declared that they did not belong to him.

The fact that four packages of cigarettes were found

under one of the seats of the vehicle, causes it to be supposed that Peralta and Lemmourie were going about passing bills in stores as they did in the store of Pedro Larralde.

The police of Investigations is working actively to apprehend the authors of the counterfeiting and to seize the materials used for the same, since they suppose that Peralta and Limmourie are simply agents to pass off the notes.

The counterfeit notes have less ink than the genuine ones, the red numbering is larger, the paper thinner and poorer.

Efforts are being made to discover whether the counterfeiting was done in this capital or in the interior of the country, where, a short time ago, some bank notes of 10 pesos appear that proved to be not genuine.

Pág. 4

LA NACION

Buenos Aires, abril 18 de 1921

SE ESTÁ INVESTIGANDO LA FALSIFICACION DE BILLETES DE 10 PESOS

Los dos detenidos niegan su culpabilidad y dicen no conocer a los falsificadores

En nuestro número de ayer dimos noticia de haber sido descubierta una falsificación de billetes de 10 $, agregando que estaban detenidos dos sujetos complicados en el hecho.

Se tuvo conocimiento de la existencia de esa falsificación por denuncia que formuló en la comisaría 37a. Pedro Larralde, propietario del almacén de la esquina Lugones y Nahuel Huapí, quien, poco después de haber recibido un billete para cobrar un atado de cigarrillos que fuera a comprarle un sujeto llegado hasta la puerta de su negocio en automóvil, comprobó que era falso y fué hasta la comisaría para dar cuenta de ello.

Instantes después eran detenidos, como se sabe, el chauffeur Luis Lemmourie y su pasajero, Mauricio Peralta, quienes, a raíz del mal estado de las calles, encontrábanse haciendo trabajos en la esquina Tronador y Nahuel Huapí para hacer marchar el automóvil.

Registrado Peralta en la comisaría 37a., se le secuestraron dos billetes de 10 $ falsos, iguales al que le entregara al comerciante Larralde, y uno legítimo. Un rato más tarde, junto al automóvil, en la puerta de la comisaría, se encontraron otros 57 billetes falsos que, sin duda, fueron arrojados por Lemmourie o Peralta antes de entrar al local policial.

Interrogados los nombrados, negaron conocerse. Sin embargo, dijeron ser amigos cuando se estableció que ambos registraban malos antecedentes. Mario Peralta, en cuyo prontuario figura también con los nombres de Mario Burtón o Luis Del Cuadro, o Baldomero Bermúdez o Manuel Pérez, ha sufrido varias condenas por delitos contra la propiedad. La última vez que estuvo detenido fué en febrero.

Peralta dijo que se domiciliaba en la calle Bustamante 245; pero al ir a esa finca la policía, para efectuar un registro, fué enterada de que ni vivía ni era conocido allí. El chauffeur Lemmourie se domicilia en Avenida del Tejar 2551, donde guarda dos automóviles de su propiedad. Con orden subscripta por el juez federal Dr. Jantus fué allanada su casa, sin encontrarse billetes ni útiles para la fabricación de los mismos.

La comisaría 37a. dió intervención a la sección Leyes Especiales, de Investigaciones, cuyo jefe, el comisario Calandra, se hizo cargo del sumario y de los detenidos.

Por la tarde el Sr. Calandra y el inspector general Sr. Laguarda interrogaron a los detenidos, negándoles éstos ser autores de la falsificación. Peralta, más hábil que el chauffeur, que se limita a decir que nada sabe, preparó una coartada pretendiendo hacer creer que los billetes falsos que se le encontraron en el bolsillo los substrajo en la estación Retiro a una persona mientras bajaba de un tren. En cuanto a los 57 billetes falsos hallados junto al automóvil, asegura que no le pertenecen.

El hecho de haberse encontrado debajo de uno de los asientos del vehículo cuatro paquetes de cigarrillos, hace suponer que Peralta y Lemmourie andaban colocando billetes por los negocios, tal como lo hicieron en el de Pedro Larralde.

La Policía de Investigaciones trabaja activamente para aprehender al autor o autores de la falsificación y secuestrar los elementos que se utilizan en la misma, pues supone la autoridad que Peralta y Lemmourie son simples circuladores.

Los billetes falsos tienen menos tinta que los legítimos, la numeración colorada es más grande, el papel más delgado y más inferior.

Se trata de establecer si la falsificación fué hecha en esta capital o en el interior, donde hace poco aparecieron algunos billetes de 10 $ que resultaron no ser legítimos.

POCKET
OTHER COPY IN

Asunción, Paraguay, April 29, 1921.

The American Bank Note Company,
70, Broad Street,
New York City, U. S. America.

C. P. R.
JUN 28 1921
JUN 21 1921

Gentlemen:

COUNTERFEIT ARGENTINE BANK NOTES

Because I began to send you clippings from "La Nación" of Buenos Aires regarding counterfeiting of the Argentine bank notes, I send others heresith just to completes the record and finish the story, but without making any more translations because some of the articles are too lengthy and contain much that would be of no interest to you - they are not worth reading and much less worth the trouble of writing out translations.

In substance, the counterfeiters have been caught and have confessed. Bank notes of 5 and 10 pesos were counterfeited. This counterfeiting had been going on on a small scale for about five years, but only about 1,000 counterfeit notes had been passed off on the public. A rail-road ticket-seller was one of those employed to help pass of the counterfeits. The water-marking was counterfeited by printing with white ink on the reverse side of the notes.

The counterfeiting was done by a photographic process, but was poorly done because the counterfeiter was not skilled in the work of photographic reproductions. It would appear that a little more skill and care would have produced counterfeit notes easily passed off and not detected.

The counterfeiters were caught because one of the counterfeit notes was not numbered and this fact was discovered by a storekeeper almost immediately after he had received the counterfeit from a party employed to pass them off. This party was

then soon caught and the arrest of others and confessions followed. One party employed to pass off the notes is still at large.

Very truly yours,

E C Brooks

TRANSLATION BY E. C. B.

From "La Nación", Buenos Aires, April 18, 1921.

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Asuncion, Paraguay, Apr. 29, 1921

The American Bank Note Company,
70 Broa d Street,
New York City, U. S. America

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COPY

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Very truly yours,

(signed) E C Brooks

original filed in packet #141
duplicate filed in packet 515

C.P.R.
JUN 3 1921

OTHER COPY IN
PACKET 37.51.4.3.2

June 2,1921.

Col. E. C. Brooks,
c/o Messrs. S.B.Hale Co.,Ltd.,
25 de Mayo 101,
Buenos Aires,Argentina.

Duplicate sent to Rio.

Dear Sir:-

We acknowledge receipt of your translations from La Nacion, regarding the discovery of counterfeit Argentine money,- all of which is interesting, but we are very much afraid it means little or nothing to us since it is our understanding that it is practically impossible to get them to have their money made out of the country.

However, this may not always be the case and we shall be glad to discuss this situation with you when you finally return to New York.

Yours very truly,

Manager Foreign Department.

FWG/IW

DUPLICATE SENT

June 3,1921.

Col. E. C. Brooks,

c/o Messrs. S.B.Hale Co.,

25 de Mayo 101,

Buenos Aires,Argentina.

C. P. R.
JUN 4 1921

Dear Sir:-

ARGENTINE COUNTERFEIT NOTES

We acknowledge receipt of the additional clippings and translations sent us with regard to the above,- and thank you for the trouble you have taken in translating these for us.

Yours very truly,

Manager Foreign Department.

IW

DUPLICATE SENT

OTHER COPY IN PACKET 639 V V V

Juen 22, 1921

Col. E. C. Brooks,
c/o Messrs. S. B. Hale & Co., Ltd
Buenos Aires, Argentine (Duplicate to Rio)

Dear Sir -

We acknowledge receipt of the following letters from you under the respective headings : -

April 29th. - Counterfeit Argentine Bank Notes

May 1st. - Bank Notes

May 4th. - Bank Notes

Contents of the above have been carefully npted by us.

COPY

Yours very truly,

Manager Foreign Department

Ansh d
9-20-22

C.P.R.
SEP 21 1922

Rio, Rec'd Sept.18,1922.

A.B.N.Co.

N.Y.

ALZIJcygce — According to news received here 100

ERPOLagfic — Pesos denomination notes have been counterfeited

AGJALerlag — dangerously Argentine

L.C.Irvine

FOREIGN DEPT.

SEP 18 1922

(IW)

ALL AMERICA CABLES
MEXICAN TELEGRAPH CO.
MAIN OFFICE: 89 BROAD STREET
(All America Cables Building)
NEW YORK
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136 FRANKLIN STREET.	TEL. FRANKLIN 0274
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.	TEL. MADISON SQ. 5056
500 FIFTH AVE., COR. 42ND ST.	TEL. VANDERBILT 9464

JAMES A. SCRYMSER, FOUNDER

VIA ALL AMERICA CABLES

VIA COLON

UNITED STATES and SOUTH AMERICA DIRECT

JOHN L. MERRILL, PRESIDENT

When replying to this message, telephone Broad 7470, or any of the above branch offices, and messenger will be sent immediately.

JEL 106 SEP 18 22

JEG1 RIO 17

Date.....

RIOJANEIRO 5 11AM

NEW YORK FIRE

C. P. R.
SEP 21 1922

BANKNOTE NEWYORK

ALZIUCYGCE ERPOLAGFIC AGJALERLAG

FOREIGN DEPT.

SEP 18 1922

The foregoing Cablegram was received **"VIA ALL AMERICA."** *Repetitions of doubtful words should be obtained through the company's office, 89 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK, and not by direct application to the sender. No inquiry respecting this message can be attended to without the production of this form.*

VIA "ALL AMERICA"

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20 Spruce Street,
136 Franklin Street,
234 Fifth Ave. (corner 27th St.)
500 Fifth Ave. (corner 42nd St.)
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
1126 Connecticut Ave., N. W.
GALVESTON, TEXAS,
Strand and 21st Street.
MEXICO,
Vera Cruz,
City of Mexico,
Puerto Mexico,
Salina Cruz.
GUATEMALA,
San Jose.
SALVADOR,
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Telephone Franklin 0274

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(Corner 27th Street)
Telephone Madison Sq. 5056

500 Fifth Avenue
(Corner 42nd Street)
Telephone Vanderbilt 9464

For messengers to collect cablegrams for Central and South America, telephone nearest of above offices. Requests will receive prompt attention.

Rec'd 9-20-22

New York, September 18th, 1922

C. P. FR.
SEP 21 1922

HALE

BUENOSAIRES (ARGENTINE)

	September 18th
EXPYSedlex	Understand
ERLAGcygce	Argentine 100
ERPOLamciw	Pesos note
AGFUCagjal	have been counterfeited dangerously
STOPaxxor	Stop Is there any possibility of
AXLETaksaw	our interesting
ECVIFakkel	them in
ALZEGakwiw	new issue

SEP 18 22

AFB

ALL AMERICA CABLES
MEXICAN TELEGRAPH CO.
MAIN OFFICE: 89 BROAD STREET
(All America Cables Building)
NEW YORK
TELEPHONES, BROAD 7470 TO 7479

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JAMES A. SCRYMSER, FOUNDER

VIA ALL AMERICA

ALL AMERICA CABLES

VIA COLON

NUMBER
TIME
M M
CHECK

C. P. R.
SEP 21 1922

JOHN L. MERRILL, PRESIDENT

Send the following Cablegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to.

URGENT RATE	FULL RATE	DEFERRED RATE	WEEK END LETTER

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Messages unclassified by sender will be sent as Full Rate.

Mark with X class of Service desired.
Messages unclassified by sender will be sent as Full Rate.

NEWYORK SEPTEMBER 18, 1922

HALE

BUENOSAIRES (ARGENTINE)

EXPYSEDLEX ERLAGCYGCB ERPOLAMCIW

AGFUCAGJAL STOPAXXOR AXLETAKSAW ECVIFAKKEL

ALZEGAKWIW

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PANAMA,
Panama,
Balboa
Colon.

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Buenaventura,
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URUGUAY,
Montevideo.

BRAZIL,
Santos,
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VIA "ALL AMERICA"



CONNECTING WITH ALL THE WORLD

ALL MESSAGES TAKEN BY THIS COMPANY ARE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

To guard against mistakes or delays the sender of a cable message should order it repeated, that is, cabled back to the originating office for comparison. For this, one-quarter the unrepeated cable message rate is charged in addition. Unless otherwise indicated on its face this is an unrepeated cable message and paid for as such.

This Company will not assume any responsibility concerning any message beyond the terminus of its own lines.

It is agreed between the sender of the message on the reverse hereof and this Company, that this Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, nor for non-delivery, to the next connecting telegraph or cable company, or to the addressee, of any unrepeated message, beyond the amount of that portion of the tolls which shall accrue to this Company; and that this Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, nor for non-delivery to the next connecting telegraph or cable company, or to the addressee, of any repeated message, beyond fifty times the extra sum received by this Company from the sender for repeating such message over its own lines, and that this Company shall not be liable in any case for delays arising from interruption in the working of its lines or from congestion of traffic, nor for errors in cipher or obscure messages, or caused by indistinct handwriting or typewriting. And this Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward any message over the lines of any other Company when necessary to reach its destination.

No responsibility attaches to this Company concerning messages until the same are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; and if a message is sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, or by a messenger of any other company, he acts as the agent of the sender for the purpose of delivering the message and any notice or instructions regarding it to the Company's agent in its said office. Any message sent to the Company's office by private wire or by telephone or by telegraph or through a connecting telegraph, cable, or radio company is sent at the sender's risk of errors or failures in such service and all of the terms and conditions herein shall apply to the message throughout, and the person receiving such message by private wire or by telephone or by telegraph or through a connecting telegraph, cable, or radio company acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender, and is authorized to assent to these conditions on behalf of the sender.

It is agreed that this Company shall not be liable for damages in any case where the claim is not presented to it in writing within sixty days after the message is filed with this Company for transmission.

It is agreed that the exemptions above stated shall apply both to Mexican Telegraph Company and to All America Cables, Incorporated.

The above terms and conditions shall be binding upon the receiver as well as the sender of this cablegram

No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

ALL AMERICA CABLES, INCORPORATED,
MEXICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
John L. Merrill, President

Buenos Aires, Rec'd Sept.20,1922

O. P. R. SEP 21 1922

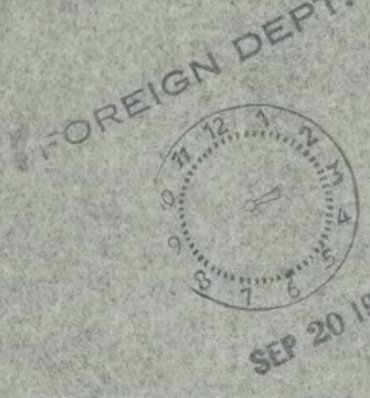
9-20-22

A.B.N.Co.

N.Y.

EXRATespiv	September 19th Refer to your telegram of 18th
ALZEGajnut	new Government
ECMYHaxfyx	will take office
EZCEbebnyl	October 12th Will see
ECVIHefsil	then what can be done

S.B.Hale Co.Ltd



(IW)

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NEW YORK
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JAMES A. SCRYMSER, FOUNDER

VIA ALL AMERICA

ALL AMERICA CABLES

UNITED STATES and SOUTH AMERICA DIRECT

JOHN L. MERRILL, PRESIDENT

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Date DEL 406SEP1922

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BANKNOTE NYK

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FOREIGN DEPT.

SEP 20 1922

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AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

New York
to
Rio de Janeiro

SUBJECT ARGENTINE NOTES

O. P. R. SEP 21 1922

DATE September 20th, 1922

We receivedyyour cable which we decoded as follows:-

> "According to news received here 100 Pesos denomination notes have been counterfeited dangerously Argentine."

We appreciate your advising us concerning the countefeiting of this denomination and upon receipt of your cable we immediately got into cable communication with S. B. Hale & Co. of Buenos Aires, who advise us that after the new Government takes office on October 12th they will see what can be done.

It would indeed be a great thing for us if we could again secure an order of notes from Argentine but the prospect of such a thing is we fear most remote.

Yours very truly,

Asst. Manager Foreign Department

SHL/B

DUPLICATE SENT

C. P. R.
SEP 22 1922

September 21st, 1922

Messrs. Samuel B. Hale Co., Ltd.,

Buenos Aires, Argentine.

Dear Sirs:-

Having learned from outside sources that the 100 Pesos notes of the Argentine Government were being dangerously counterfeited, we took the liberty of addressing a cable to you under date of September 18th, which read as follows:-

> "September 18th. Understand Argentine 100 Pesos notes have been counterfeited dangerously STOP Is there any possibility of our interesting them in new issue."

and we are in receipt of your reply, which we have decoded to read: -

> "September 19th. Refer to your telegram of 18th. New Government will take office October 12th. Will see then what can be done."

It would indeed be most gratifying to us to be able to again render service to the Republic of Argentine and, in the light of the counterfeiting above referred to, we are in hopes that through your good offices an opportunity may be had of opening up this matter.

The notes which we are now manufacturing with the special protective tint designs are giving remarkable service and meeting with great favor in the various countries where they have been introduced. The Paraguayan notes which

Messrs. S. B. Hale Co., Ltd.

we recently prepared carry this protective tint device; the general appearance of these notes, however, might have been materially improved had we not been using the old designs of the faces, which were originally prepared for a style other than this.

A note prepared with our special protective tint, with its intricate network of colors, and a good steel engraved portrait, printed on our special planchette paper offers, we are proud to state, one of the best notes which can be manufactured today anywhere in the world, in that it furnishes the greatest protection possible against duplication by photography or by other devices, and also that in circulation it will stand up better and wear longer than any other notes known to us. An order for at least some of the notes for Argentine would readily demonstrate the value of our product.

Your efforts in our behalf will at any time be most appreciated.

Yours very truly,

Vice President

SHL/B

DUPLICATE SENT

FROM
RIO DE JANEIRO
TO
NEW YORK

C. P. R.
OCT 16 1922
OTHER COPY IN
PACKET 575 B Notes

COUNTERFEITING.

Sept.18,1922.

Counterfeiting has acertainly assumed very large proportions the whole world over. Here we are confronted once more with a great many of the 500$ notes of the 10th.Estampa. A recent haul made by the police gave 23000$ principally in these notes and there are many of them in circulation. They have been with us for some years now and are a very dangerous imitation. Why the Government has not dealt more energetically with the matter is beyond me.It is very awkward to have them constantly rising in evidence against us right now when we want to show how much better we are. They bring these notes right up to us--quite naturally.

The Government is having no end of trouble with the counterfeit revenue stamps in active circulation. The means adopted to protect themselves from the same are very vexatious to the public. The 500$ and 200$ revenue stamps are now all called in and the Casa da Moeda has instructions to get out new models of all denominations. So it looks as if they mean to keep right on with their rotten work in that establishment.

The papers tell us that very dangerous counterfeit notes are appearing in Buenos Aires. These notes (of 100 pesos) are being refused and the situation,from what we can understand here,is rather serious. I do not know what arrangements you have there and am going to wite you this morning so that you will know. Mr. Allen has excellent Argentine friends and can go from here with splendid introductions. Provided it would not wonflict with anything,I think you might make a good move by sending him to Buenos Aires. Also I might go with him if you think fit and the way opens here. It might be a good time to make a strike. Allen knows some of the people highest up in Argentina. Let me know what you think about this.

Yours very truly,

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY

Samuel B. Hale Company, Limited

OCT 18 1922

Buenos Aires, September 20th, 1922.

FOREIGN DEPT.

The President,

American Bank Note Company,

70, Broad Street - NEW YORK.

OCT 18 1922

Dear Sir,

COUNTERFEIT NOTES

We beg to acknowledge receipt of your cablegram dated 18th instant reading as follows:-

" 18th September. Understand Argentine 100 peso
" notes have been counterfeited dangerously. Stop.
" Is there any possibility of our interesting them
" in new issue. "

It is true that counterfeit Argentine $100.- notes were discovered to be in circulation here by a cashier of one of the Banks in this city, and we enclose herewith cuttings from "La Nación" of the 13th and 14th instant which will give you full details of the manner in which the discovery was made as also of the arrest of the supposed counterfeiter by the police, and by which you will also see that in the examination of the building occupied by this man and his accomplices, a very large number of falsified Brazilian 500,000 reis and 50,000 reis notes, both finished and unfinished, were found.

With regard to your enquiry as to whether it would be possible to interest the authorities in a new note issue, we would mention that the new President of the Republic will assume office on the 12th of next month with, of course, a

change of Ministry, and the present Government would not therefore take up any proposals as to a change in the manner of printing the note issue, but within a reasonable time after the new Government has assumed the reins of office, we will see whether anything can be done in the direction you indicate.

We, therefore, cabled you on the 19th instant as follows:-

" 19th September. Refer to your telegram of 18th.
" New Government will take office 12th October. Will
" see then what can be done. "

which we now beg to confirm.-

We remain, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

A. H. Tansey
Secretary.

J. Patterson
President.

LA POLICIA DESCUBRIO AYER UNA FABRICA DE FALSIFICAR MONEDA

Buscando al autor de la falsificación de billetes de cien pesos, se halló gran cantidad de moneda brasileña falsificada

SUPONESE QUE LOS AUTORES LOS SON DE AMBAS

El descubrimiento de la falsificación de billetes nacionales valor de cien pesos fué el tema obligado de los comentarios en el día de ayer, y muy especialmente en los centros comerciales y bursátiles, en los que la noticia llegó a producir justificada inquietud.

Los poseedores de cantidades de dinero dedicáronse a revisar sus billetes, temerosos de haber sido engañados; pero a la Policía no se le ha presentado, según se informa, persona alguna declarándose poseedora de moneda falsa.

Se sabe, no obstante, que apareció otro billete falsificado, igual a los anteriores, el cual lleva el número 09.115.437 A. Este ejemplar fué hallado el día 11 por el cajero del City Bank of New York, Ramón Errecalde, quien lo descubrió entre otros, pasándolo horas después a la Caja de Conversión.

No alcanzan más que a seis, pues, por ahora, los billetes falsificados que están en poder de la autoridad; mas es creencia generalizada que existen muchos en circulación.

En lo que respecta a la marcha de la pesquisa para la identificación y arresto de los autores, podemos decir que la Policía ha dado buenos pasos en ese sentido y que confía mucho en el éxito. Por lo pronto, como una consecuencia de la pesquisa, se ha descubierto una verdadera fábrica de moneda falsa, deteniéndose al autor de una falsificación reciente de billetes brasileños de 500.000 y 50.000 reis, a quien se le secuestraron, además, elementos por los cuales se establece que es autor de la falsificación de billetes de cien pesos uruguayos, descubierta en el año 1919.

La Policía supone, con bastante fundamento, que ese mismo profesional es también autor de la falsificación que se está investigando ahora.

Un detalle importante

En nuestra información de ayer decíamos que el jefe de la División Investigaciones, Sr. Santiago, había tomado muy buena nota de la coincidencia en los detalles de la confección de estos billetes con los de cien pesos uruguayos cuya falsificación se conoció hace poco más de dos años.

En tal ocasión nuestra Policía, a la que le tocó intervenir por haber aparecido en ésta los billetes falsos del país vecino, detuvo y procesó como autor de la falsificación al profesional Jorge Raimbault, sobre quien recayeran muchas sospechas; pero el juez de Instrucción Dr. de Oro debió sobreseer la causa, con carácter provisional, por no haberse podido reunir todos los elementos de prueba necesarios.

La igualdad del procedimiento de confección, decimos, fué motivo suficiente para que el director de la pesquisa ordenara anteayer la búsqueda de Jorge Raimbault, a quien se detuvo *después de una rápida indagación, teniéndolo ahora la Policía como uno* de los sospechados de la falsificación.

Una fábrica de billetes

Después de averiguarse que Raimbault se domiciliaba en la calle Sanabria 4755, se trasladó allí el subcomisario Camilo Racana con el auxiliar Delpino, oficial Diana y otros empleados, procediendo al allanamiento de la finca.

Raimbault se encontraba allí, con su esposa María Luisa Rigaut y su hijo Carlos Estanislao, de 34 años, casado.

La propiedad se comunica interiormente con la de la misma calle número 4753, donde viven, además de Carlos, Estanislao Raimbault y su esposa, otro hijo de Jorge, llamado Mario, también casado.

Luego de recorrer las habitaciones de ambas casas, sin hallar indicios de la falsificación, los empleados policiales llegaron a un pequeño galpón donde pudieron descubrir, no obstante estar convenientemente disimulada, la entrada a un sótano. La tapa de éste consiste en dos tablas, de dos metros de largo, las cuales tienen clavos remachados en ambos extremos, que les permite confundirlas con las otras tablas del piso.

Levantada la tapa, los pesquisantes vieron un pequeño sótano, con la tierra removida, en el que no se descubría nada anormal desde arriba. Iba a abandonarse ya la tarea, pues por las dimensiones se veía casi todo el sótano perfectamente; pero el subcomisario Racana hizo que bajara un empleado, para mayor seguridad, y fué entonces cuando los pesquisantes recibieron una gran sorpresa. En una de las paredes del pequeño sótano había un hueco como para dar paso a una persona, e introduciéndose por él, alumbrándose con fósforos, los empleados de investigaciones llegaron a un laboratorio instalado con toda perfección. Este laboratorio, que queda debajo de los gallineros, tiene las paredes forradas con cinc, piso de asfalto, luz eléctrica y un timbre en comunicación con el cuarto de Jorge Raimbault.

Sobre una mesa y en el suelo los empleados policiales hallaron una gran cantidad de elementos apropiados para la falsificación de billetes, entre ellos una prensa para imprimir, otra numeradora, una cámara secadora, una máquina para ampliaciones fotográficas, cubetas, rodillos, tintas de diversos colores y numerosos frascos con ácidos.

Terminado el registro, la Policía se incautó de todos esos elementos y se encaminó al Departamento Central, llevando detenidos a Jorge Raimbault, su esposa y su hijo Carlos Estanislao, quienes, como es de suponerlo, niegan tener parte alguna en la falsificación.

Jorge Raimbault

La Policía de Investigaciones considera a Jorge Raimbault o José o Rodolfo Raimbault o Rigault o Pauletti o Constante Raimbault (a) El francés o Melinite o Rodolfo el ingeniero o Fotógrafo, uno de los falsificadores más hábiles venidos a nuestro país.



Nacido en Francia el 22 de marzo del año 1865, Raimbault llegó a Buenos Aires en 1887 y siete años después caía preso por la primera falsificación. Fué procesado en ese entonces por la falsificación de billetes de 200, 100, 50 y 20 pesos de la moneda antigua, y sufrió una condena de siete años de trabajos forzados. El 6 de septiembre de 1911 nuestra Policía volvió a detenerlo acusado de haber falsificado billetes brasileños de 200.000 y 20.000 reis, condenándole en esa oportunidad a seis años de presidio. Durante su estada en la cárcel trabajó en la litografía.

A mediados de 1919, al aparecer billetes falsos de 100 pesos uruguayos en esta plaza, la Policía se enteró de que estaba comprometido también en ese asunto Jorge Raimbault, juntamente con Mauricio de Blamont o Juan Xanrof, hasta ahora prófugo. Raimbault fué puesto a disposición del juez doctor de Oro por ese nuevo delito; pero como no se le pudieran secuestrar elementos probatorios, se dictó en el proceso sobreseimiento provisional, quedando, así, en libertad.

La moneda brasileña

No hace mucho tiempo, la Policía fluminense se dirigió a la nuestra solicitando su cooperación para descubrir una falsificación de billetes de 500.000 y 50.000 reis, descubierta en Río de Janeiro. Habían aparecido en ese país bastantes billetes y, si bien la Policía de Río no consiguió el esclarecimiento, obtuvo, en cambio, algunos antecedentes que le permitían suponer que la fabricación de aquéllos se hacía en nuestra capital.

La División Investigaciones se ocupó durante algún tiempo de la cuestión, más no le fué posible dar ni con la fábrica ni con los autores del delito.

La pesquisa que se realiza ahora para aclarar la falsificación nuestra, ha servido para esclarecer la brasileña, habiéndose obtenido un secuestro muy importante.

Extraordinario hallazgo

Los empleados de Investigaciones que estuvieron anteanoche en el domicilio de Raimbault volvieron a revisarlo otra vez ayer por la mañana sin descubrir otros elementos que los citados más arriba.

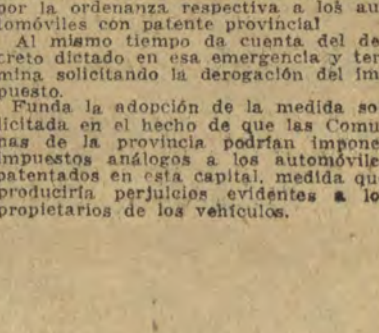


Parte central del reverso de los billestes de 500.000 reis

El jefe de Investigaciones, D. Eduardo I. Santiago, que conoce mucho las habilidades de Raimbault, no se conformó aún con ese segundo registro y en las primeras horas de la tarde se trasladó a Villa Devoto para inspeccionar personalmente las casas de la calle Sanabria.

Hallándose en el dormitorio de Raimbault en el que hay una división hecha con un tabique de madera, hizo mover todos los muebles y cuadros y como llegara a sospechar de la rara colocación del zócalo aplicado en el tabique, ordenó a unos empleados que lo sacaran, lográndose entonces un descubrimiento extraordinario.

Dentro del zócalo había muchísimos billetes terminados, de 500.000 y 50.000 reis, algunos millares de los mismos inconclusos, los negativos fotográficos correspondientes, algunos clisés, coincidiendo en un todo las características de esos billetes con los de la falsificación descubierta en el Brasil, o sea a la que anteriormente aludimos.



Un detalle del anverso de los de 50.000 reis

Hallóronse también dos placas fotográficas de los billetes de 100 $ uruguayos que se mencionan, las que servirán para la reapertura del proceso por el Dr. de Oro.

Los billetes de 500.000 reis no concluídos, suman, como queda dicho, varios millares y no cabe duda que la falsificación es bastante aceptable. La impresión del reverso, de color verde resulta un trabajo muy perfecto, como así la parte central en el anverso de los de 50.000 reis.

Publicamos los grabados con los detalles de esas primeras impresiones.

En el Brasil

La Policía cree no engañarse al decir que Raimbault está complicado en la falsificación de nuestros billetes de 100 $, así como supone también que la circulación de los mismos no se hace hasta ahora en esta capital. Opinan los pesquisantes que los pocos billetes aparecidos hasta ahora en la capital procedente del Brasil, adonde han de haber sido llevados, no hace mucho, para iniciar allí el cambio en las vísperas y durante las fiestas del Centenario.

Probablemente—añaden los pesquisantes—se han ido de aquí algún cómplice y circuladores, conduciendo los billetes, siendo probable que hayan llevado también de los 500.000 y 50.000 reis.

En prevención, nuestra Policía se dirigió ayer mismo telegráficamente a la fluminense, informándole del descubrimiento hecho y solicitando su cooperación para esclarecer la falsificación argentina.

En el telegrama se acompañan los datos personales de Mario Raimbault hijo de Jorge, quien no se encuentra en esta capital. Según los miembros de la familia, Mario ha ido al Paraguay; pero se cree más bien que esté en Río.

Comunicación oficial

El gerente de la Caja de Conversión dirigió ayer una nota al jefe de Policía informándole oficialmente de la falsificación.

Acompaña la nota uno de los billetes falsos de cien pesos para el mejor conocimiento de sus características.

El gerente, al pedir se adopten las providencias del caso para evitar la circulación de esa moneda, dice que se trata de una falsificación hábilmente hecha y, en consecuencia, muy peligrosa.

Otras indagaciones

No se limitan desde luego las indagaciones de la Policía a la camarilla de Jorge Raimbault. El jefe de Investigaciones, eficazmente secundado por el subcomisario Camilo Racana, sigue también otras rutas, por si la falsificación de cien pesos no fuera obra de aquélla.

Ayer desfilaron por el Departamento Central varios ex procesados por falsificaciones de moneda, todos los cuales fueron interrogados por el Sr. Santiago.

Este funcionario conferenció largo rato con el coronel Bortagaray y con el juez de la causa, Dr. Jantus, a quien impuso de las novedades.

Los detenidos se encuentran a la orden del nombrado magistrado.

Derógase el derecho de tránsito para automóviles

La Intendencia dirigió ayer un mensaje al Concejo Deliberante

La Intendencia ha dirigido ayer un mensaje al Concejo Deliberante, informándolo detalladamente sobre las reclamaciones formuladas por las Comunas de la provincia de Buenos Aires contra el impuesto de tránsito, fijado por la ordenanza respectiva a los automóviles con patente provincial.

Al mismo tiempo da cuenta del decreto dictado en esa emergencia y termina solicitando la derogación del impuesto.

Funda la adopción de la medida solicitada en el hecho de que las Comunas de la provincia podrían imponer impuestos análogos a los automóviles patentados en esta capital, medida que produciría perjuicios evidentes a los propietarios de los vehículos.

R SIMONS COLABORARA EN



mons con el director de LA NACION y algunos redactores, en la visita ef

destacaba, atrayéndose el respeto y la consideración unánime de las demás delegaciones. En estas mismas columnas se reprodujeron entonces juicios del jefe de la delegación francesa, M. Millerand, francamente elogiosos para el Dr. Simons.

Dentro de Alemania, y no obstante el apasionamiento partidista explicable en un pueblo sujeto a conmoción tan violenta, ha merecido el doctor Simons el respeto general del Parlamento y del país. Su palabra era escuchada en el Reichstag con una atención significativa.

Espíritu ecuánime y sereno, concedíase siempre a sus juicios el valor de verdades objetivas. Esta autoridad de que en Alemania goza, se ha evidenciado nuevamente al ser nombrado, no hace muchos meses, para el más alto puesto judicial de la Nación: la presidencia del Tribunal Supremo del "Reich". En medio de la honda agitación todavía latente en Alemania y después de la introducción de leyes excepcionales, dictadas por las circunstancias, como que sentía una profunda satisfacción s la de la Protección a la República, el cargo de presidente del Tribunal Supremo del "Reich" encierra una norme responsabilidad y trascendencia. El nombramiento del Dr. Walter Simons para dicho puesto no sólo fué aprobado por la prensa liberal, lo que era explicable, sino que mereció de parte de la prensa de la derecha, el "Lokal Anzeiger" a la cabeza, el más espontáneo aplauso. Era quizá la primera vez desde la revolución, en que la consagración de una figura pública revestía en Alemania un carácter nacional.

Ayer por la tarde, el director de LA NACION, D. Jorge A. Mitre, ofreció un te al Dr. Walter Simons. El Dr. Simons, acompañado por nuestro director, los secretarios de redacción y un grupo de redactores, visitó detenidamente los distintos departamentos del diario, por cuyas instalaciones se interesó vivamente, así como por el funcionamiento de algunas máquinas.

En el momento de los brindis, el Sr. Mitre expresó al ilustre huésped la satisfacción que le producía saber que, si bien abandona nuestro país, estaremos vinculados espiritualmente por su obra de colaborador, que el público argentino sabrá valorar en su gran importancia, y figurará entre los más eminentes hombres de pensamiento del mundo que tienen su tribuna en las columnas de este diario.

Al contestar el Dr. Simons, expresó su agradecimiento por la acogida que le ha brindado LA NACION, y dijo que se esforzaría como colaborador en corresponder a la responsabilidad que ese cargo implica.

Este diario—agregó—es uno de los más grandes que había visto y leído, tanto por la universalidad extraordinaria de su información como por su acción intelectual y su influencia benéfica. El Dr. Simons terminó diciendo que consideraba un honor colaborar en sus columnas y al darse cuenta de que este órgano

licos y no ha habido ocasión de que e pueda decir en verdad que el ministro de Hacienda ha negado una información. La operación financiera celebrada por los Ferrocarriles del Estado lo ha sido en virtud de la autorización que le acuerda su propia ley. De ahí que no haya tenido intervención alguna el ministro de Hacienda.

Sr. **de la Torre**—Ha sido una operación aprobada en acuerdo de ministros, de la cual el ministro no podía decir que la ignoraba. Podrá decir mañana el ministro que no era un empréstito científicamente considerado. Podrá decir cualquier cosa. Yo me refiero a la clase de informaciones que transmite.

Sr. **Corvalán**—No se puede decir que el Ministerio se hace tal o cual cosa. La información que ha solicitado el señor diputado y que le ha mandado el Ministerio ha necesitado un trabajo laboriosísimo. De manera que el señor diputado no puede decir que en el Ministerio le han negado absolutamente nada.

Sr. **de la Torre**.—Las informaciones han llegado cuando el ministro las ha tenido, sin que la Comisión lo urgiera y esas informaciones no eran exactas.

Sr. **Corvalán**.—Si la Comisión considerara todos los asuntos con la vehemencia del señor diputado, tendría que andar a capotazos con todo el Ministerio de Hacienda.

Sr. **de la Torre**.—Con la vehemencia necesaria para defender el decoro de la Comisión.

Sr. **Corvalán**.—El decoro de la Comisión lo defendemos todos.

Sr. **de la Torre**.—Vamos a verlo. La Comisión solicitó del ministro que se le permitiera revisar en la contaduría determinadas rendiciones de cuentas. El ministro, hasta hace dos días, si no se ha producido novedad, no había contestado siquiera.

Sr. **Corvalán**.—Antes de seguir adelante, desearía que el Sr. diputado por Santa Fe, que en el calor de esta discusión y con la vehemencia propia de él se ha expresado en términos que no puedo aceptar.

El Sr. diputado dice que él, por sí solo, defiende el decoro de la Comisión.

Sr. **de la Torre**.—No he dicho eso. He dicho que se trata del decoro de la Comisión en términos generales, y cuando la Comisión se dirige al ministro pidiéndole una cosa a que tiene derecho y el ministro no le contesta, está en cuestión el decoro de la Comisión. Yo lo entiendo así y lamentaría mucho que el Sr. diputado no lo entendiera conmigo.

Sr. **Corvalán**.—El señor diputado ha dicho que él defiende el decoro de la Comisión y no habrá un solo diputado que no sea capaz de defender su propio decoro y el decoro de la Comisión a que pertenece.

Sr. **de la Torre**.—Esas son declaraciones generales. Yo quiero ir a los hechos: la Comisión está sin respuesta.

Luego intervino el Sr. **Mora y Araujo**, para manifestar que la Comisión de Presupuesto que preside no se ha visto en ningún caso afectada en su decoro y que en cuanto a los datos solicitados al ministro de Hacienda, algunos han llegado y otros llegarán dentro de pocos días.

Por último fué aprobado un agregado propuesto por el Sr. Sánchez Sorondo redactado en la siguiente forma:

"Antecedentes del convenio de empréstito y copia de las actas correspondientes de las licitaciones realizadas al efecto."

Mociones de preferencia

Pidió luego la palabra el Sr. **Martínez** (J. M.) para solicitar que fuera tratado inmediatamente el proyecto sobre intervención a Córdoba.

El Sr. **Bard**, pidió que se resolviera celebrar sesión permanente hasta terminar con las modificaciones a la ley de jubilación de ferroviarios.

Por su parte el Sr. **Muzio**, solicitó se diera lectura al mensaje del P. E. acompañando un proyecto de socorro a Rusia.

Como el Sr. **Muzio** intentara hablar sobre este asunto, la presidencia no le concedió la palabra porque el señor Toledo reiteró su moción de pasar al orden del día, que resultó aprobada.

El Sr. **Martínez** (J. M.) pidió rectificación nominal de esta votación.

Luego de haberse tomado el voto a 73 diputados, el Sr. Martínez (J. M.) desistió de su pedido de rectificación nominal quedando ésta sin efecto, después de haber dejado constancia de su protesta los Sres. **Rodeyro** y **de Tomaso**, contra el procedimiento antirreglamentario que a su juicio implicaba el desistimiento hecho por el señor Martínez.

Jubilación de empleados y obreros ferroviarios

Al pasar al orden del día, fué aprobado en general el despacho de la mayoría de la Comisión de Legislación del Trabajo, sobre reformas a la ley de jubilación de empleados y obreros ferroviarios.

En la discusión en particular se llegó hasta el art. 5o. de la ley, habiéndose aceptado algunas modificaciones de detalle que propusieron los Sres. **López Anaut**, **Miguez** y **Bunge**.

Por falta de quórum se levantó la sesión a las 20.30.

HOY ENTRARA EL VAPOR ITALIANO FRANCESCA

Mañana llegarán General San Martín, Gelria y Duca degli Abruzzi

Ayer por la mañana amarró en la Dársena Norte el vapor francés Belle Isle, procedente de Hamburgo, El Havre y escalas, con 196 pasajeros, correspondencia y carga general.

El paquete alemán España, que ayer llegó a Montevideo, es esperado hoy en ésta, con 246 pasajeros y carga general, de Hamburgo y escalas.

También entrará hoy el vapor italiano Francesca, procedente de Trieste y escalas, con pasajeros, correspondencia y carga general.

Mañana es esperado en la Dársena Norte el paquete holandés Gelria, con 374 pasajeros, correspondencia y carga general, de Amsterdam y escalas.

También llegará mañana el paquete alemán General San Martín, procedente de Hamburgo y escalas, con pasajeros, correspondencia y carga general.

Mañana por la noche deberá llegar a ésta el paquete italiano Duca degli Abruzzi, con pasajeros, correspondencia y carga general, de Génova y escalas.

Estos buques zarparán de retorno en las siguientes fechas: General San Martín, el 20; Duca degli Abruzzi, el 21; Gelria, el 22, y el 23, Francesca y Belle Isle.

Zafó el vapor nacional México

Auxiliado por elementos de la Compañía Argentina de Navegación, fué puesto a flote el vapor nacional México, que había varado hace diez días frente a Mal Abrigo.

Este buque se hallaba en viaje de ésta para Asunción, con pasajeros y carga general, que fueron transbordados por la misma empresa al producirse la varada.

El P. E. propondrá la provincialización del Chaco

También se proyecta la creación de Legislaturas en otros territorios

Según referencias de origen autorizado, el P. E. enviará hoy al Congreso un proyecto de ley convirtiendo en provincia el territorio nacional del Chaco, dando para ello las mismas razones que fundamentan el proyecto anterior concediendo la autonomía a La Pampa y Misiones.

También establecerá el P. E. que a otros territorios, como el de Río Negro, en que es ya considerable su población y su desarrollo económico, se les dote de Legislaturas.

Se proyecta el presupuesto de la Comuna

El del año próximo excederá en diez millones al actual

La Secretaría de Hacienda y Administración recibió ayer los diversos proyectos de presupuesto para 1923, elevados por las dependencias municipales. El monto total del presupuesto, según los proyectos presentados, asciende a 82.012.589.56 pesos, suma que excede en 10.111.223.14 pesos al presupuesto en vigor para el corriente año. El excedente presupuesto por las reparticiones se destina principalmente a la ampliación de los servicios municipales.

TUBERAL s. E.

para el tratamiento específico de las enfermedades petuberculares y tuberculares.

VACUNA POLIVALENTE

A. DA-ATTI

contra grippe, furunculosis, acné, neumonias, infecciones microbianas mitas, etc.

Venta bajo receta médica.
Certificado D. N. H.

Precio al público **10 $** m|n. c|l.

DEPOSITO PARA LA VENTA POR MAYOR Y MENOR

Farmacia Franco-Inglesa

Sarmiento y Florida - Bs. Aires

EN LA TARDE DE AYER SE DESCUBRIO UNA IMPORTANTE FALSIFICACION

Hay billetes falsos de cien pesos en circulación, asemejándose bastante, a simple vista, a los legítimos

LA POLICIA SE OCUPA DEL ESCLARECIMIENTO

La Policía de Investigaciones de la Capital se halla empeñada desde ayer en el esclarecimiento de una falsificación de billetes de Banco de 100 pesos, descubierta en las primeras horas de la tarde por el cajero de un establecimiento bancario central.

Si bien se notan algunas imperfecciones en los billetes, observándolos en detalle, el comercio y el público en general deben precaverse para evitar el engaño, en el que no será difícil caer si no se cotejan los ejemplares con minuciosidad.

El hecho de haber circulado algunos de esos billetes por los Bancos evidencia que el público debe estar sobre cuidado para que no se le sorprenda.

La autoridad desconoce por el momento la importancia de la falsificación, pues sólo ha podido obtener cinco billetes, entregados por tres establecimientos bancarios, en los que fueron encontrados al hacerse una revisión de la moneda inmediatamente después de tenerse noticia del descubrimiento; pero no se oculta que puede haber en circulación algunos miles de pesos.

El jefe de Investigaciones, Sr. Santiago; el subcomisario Sr. Camilo Recana y numerosos empleados de aquella dependencia iniciaron las indagaciones consiguiente ayer mismo, por orden del juez federal Dr. Jantus, y abrigan la esperanza de poder orientar la investigación para lograr el descubrimiento y detención de los autores.

Las últimas falsificaciones

Desde el año 1913 no se ha tenido noticia de ninguna falsificación de billetes de cien pesos. La Policía actuó desde entonces hasta la fecha en el esclarecimiento de falsificaciones de moneda, pero todas ellas de valores menores, primando las de papeles de diez pesos, que han sido las preferidas por los profesionales en estos últimos tiempos. Intervino también nuestra Policía en una pesquisa para descubrir una falsificación de billetes uruguayos que circulaban en nuestro país hace como dos años y cuyos autores usaron el mismo procedimiento de confección que los de la actual, siendo éste un detalle de tan capitalísima importancia que ha sido tomado como base para la iniciación de las indagaciones.

En el Banco de Londres

El descubrimiento de la falsificación actual se hizo, poco después del mediodía, ayer, en el Banco de Londres, debiéndose ello—justo es hacerlo constar—a la pericia del cajero, D. Adolfo Carrone.

Aproximadamente a la hora 13 se presentó en aquel establecimiento don Carmelo Melitón Bonet, quien iba a depositar la suma de 2400 pesos descompuesta en billetes de cien.

Al entregarle el dinero al cajero Carrone, y mientras éste lo contaba, apartó uno de los billetes por haberle parecido sospechoso. Observado después el papel más minuciosamente, y cotejado con otro nuevo, se notaron diferencias, estableciéndose finalmente que era falso.

Avisados al instante los empleados de Investigaciones de servicio en el Banco, interrogaron al Sr. Bonet, quien pudo comprobar que un momento antes había retirado los 2400 pesos del Banco Francés, dirigiéndose con ellos al de Londres.

Una jira por los Bancos

El subcomisario Edelmiro Cerini se dirigió inmediatamente al Banco Francés y como pudiera establecer que el Sr. Bonet había recibido, efectivamente, allí los 2400 $, en billetes de 100, pidió una rápida revisión en las cajas, siendo encontrados otros dos papeles falsos, iguales en un todo al secuestrado anteriormente.

No dudándose ya que se estaba en presencia de una falsificación, se hizo una jira por todos los Bancos, Caja de Conversión, Tesorería Nacional y otras instituciones, iniciándose un rápido examen de los billetes de cien pesos.

Otros dos ejemplares

En el Banco de Londres, donde se comenzara la revisión en cuanto dió la voz de alarma el cajero Carrone, fué hallado otro ejemplar falso, que se ignora, claro está, quién lo habrá llevado. Más tarde se obtuvo otro de esos billetes en el Banco Comercial del Azul, donde tampoco se pudo dar noticia de la procedencia.

Dada la hora en que se inició el cotejo de billetes no se pudieron obtener más que los cinco de que se hace mención, ignorándose, como decimos más arriba, los que pueda tener el comercio.

Los billetes falsos

En la Caja de Conversión y en la Policía se nos informó que los billetes falsos se distinguen por ser algo más gruesos que los legítimos. Para su confección se ha utilizado un papel grueso y otro más delgado, estando pegados ambos y estirados para salvar la imitación de la letra de agua, que se ha hecho por impresión con pequeño borde de una tinta apropiada. El color amarillo es algo más pálido en los falsos, lo mismo que la numeración, hecha con carmín, es más apagada. El número 100 del frente difiere bastante porque el fondo de los números es de rayado más cargado. La figura parece algo más grande y el billete es más corto que los legítimos. Se nota, igualmente, diferencia en las comas; pero conviene tener presente que para descubrir todo esto hay que observarlos con atención.

Son de la numeración 09.219.822 serie A, y llevan las firmas Plácido Marín y Meyer Arana, bastante parecidas a las de los legítimos. A juicio de los entendidos, en esta falsificación intervino un buen litógrafo.

Buscando a los autores

Como queda dicho, la Policía de Investigaciones, dada la semejanza en el procedimiento de confección con los billetes uruguayos cuya falsificación se descubrió algún tiempo atrás, empezó por iniciar averiguaciones tendientes a descubrir el paradero de los falsificadores de aquéllos, que no pudieron ser condenados a la sazón por no haberse reunido contra ellos los elementos de prueba necesarios.

Ayer mismo se hicieron dos allanamientos y hoy serán visitadas otras casas con el mismo fin.

Pero no se limita a eso la investigación, pues sabemos que la autoridad anda en busca de todos los especialistas en falsificaciones, a los que deberá interrogar.

En el Juzgado

El juez federal Dr. Jantus se ha interesado mucho por este asunto y ayer mismo conferenció con el jefe de Investigaciones acerca de las diligencias a realizarse para lograr éxito en la pesquisa.

El juez subscribió varias órdenes de allanamiento y facultó a los funcionarios policiales para la realización de algunas indagaciones fuera de la capital.

SPORTS

HIPODROMO ARGENTINO

Ejercicios de ayer

Moloch (I. Leguisamo) 1000 metros 1'3" 2/5.
Maiquerida (I. Leguisamo) 700 mts. 45".
Mehemet Ali (I. Leguisamo) 700 metros 44" 1/5.

Programa para el domingo

Premio Smasher (1915), distancia 1800 metros: Burlón 56 kilos, Su Señoría 56, Orange Boy 56, Luminar 56, Gran Sujeto 55, Paddy 54, Gijona 54, Estampilla 54, Arrozín 53, Souville 53, Mata Pillos 51, Spécula 51, Montaraz 50, Guindo 49.

Premio Dijital (1916), distancia 1800 metros: Nitrería 55 kilos, Lilí 55, Piola 55, Last Love 55, Niña Sol 55, Aurorita 55, Pipper Bud 55, Sidonia 55.

Premio Tresor (1917), distancia 1700 metros: Or Fin 55 kilos, Callejero 55, Fonti 55, Terrón 55, Cafard 55, Calcador 55, Poully 55, Proel 55, Andressy 55, Don Padilla 55, Zonzo Grande 55, Mascalzone 55, Locro 55, Mehemet Alí 55, Navegante 55, Doria 55, Solferino 55, Sensitive 55, Fromentín 55, Tivoivotar ex Bar of Gold 55.

Premio Botafogo (1918), distancia 1100 metros: Yesquero 61 kilos, Jedo 55, Langostín 52, Cantador 50, Jacobín 46, Malquerida 44.

Gran Premio de Honor, distancia 3500 metros: Carlovingio 62 kilos, Brujo 62, Aldeano 62, Quo Vadis? 62, Caid 62, Moloch 62, Polo de Oro 62, Rumor 60, Citoyen 60.

Premio José Eduardo (1919), distancia 1800 metros: Místico 53 kilos, Narval 50, Arancedo 50, Jaipur 50, Ney 50, Grace Darling 48.

Premio Moloch (1920), distancia 1600 metros: Don't 57 kilos, Nerón 55, Paso Doble 54, Tesón 53, Grak 52, Next 52, Rosy Queen 46.

Premio Caid (1921), distancia 2500 metros: Brujo 62 kilos, Carlovingio 60, Surí 58, Tartarín 57, Guilbert 55, Raffetto 54, Cíclope 50, Kim 50, Thalassa 48, Burlón 45, Le Rappel 45, Ovidio 42.

OTROS HIPODROMOS

Rosario

En el premio Haras Nacional, sobre 2000 metros, a disputarse el 24 del corriente en el hipódromo Independencia, se ha hecho la siguiente asignación de peso:

Lumiere 63 kilos, Red Cross 62, Cruz de Malta 55, Fresilla 54, La Payanca 53, Camouflage 51, Palaciana 49, Gijona 47, Tajada 46, Filis 46, Atlanta 45, Ivy 45, Florista 43, Begonia 41, Onza 40, Malagradecida 40.

POR LAS CANCHAS DE TENNIS

Club de Regatas de Avellaneda

En las canchas de este club se jugarán el sábado y domingo próximos los siguientes matches:

Sábado, a las 14: G. Mac Innes v. F. Ghiraldo, Sra. Blencowe y Srta. Hoo, Srtas. Hawkins y Costa, González y Portela y Lastra y Nicolini Srta. E. C. Etchegoyen y P. M. Iturburu, señorita B. Etchart y J. M. Serrano; a las 15: R. A. Malone v. J. Espiasse, Srta. M. E. González y H. Sanguinetti v. Srta. O. Echeverría e I. A. Pontín; a las 16: Bachmann y Rezábal v. Ghiraldo y Derkhlen, Sra. J. Blencowe y J. Luck v. Srta. M. Etchart y E. Limousín; final dobles de caballeros, clase A: Srta. S. Lagarde y F. A. Madrid v. ganadores de Srta. Etchegoyen e Iturburu v. Srta. Etchart y Serrano.

Domingo, a las 9: Srtas. Mari y Etchegoyen v. Sra. Debenedetti y señorita Benedit; a las 10, final parejas, clase A; a las 14: final de individual de caballeros, clase B; final de individual de damas; final de individual de caballeros, clase A; final parejas, clase B; a las 15: final de individual de caballeros clase C; a las 16: final de dobles de damas; final doble de caballeros, clase B.

HOY SE INICIARA LA DISPUTA DEL CAMPEONATO ARGENTINO DE POLO

Se han inscripto doce equipos constituídos por los mejores aficionados del país

Ha de iniciarse hoy la disputa del campeonato argentino de polo, en la magnífica cancha del Hurlingham Club. La significación del acto puede apreciarse, entre otras cosas, por la circunstancia de tener este campeonato una antigüedad de treinta años y de haberse inscripto doce equipos para disputarlo, figurando, entre los jugadores los más destacados que se hallan entre nosotros actualmente.

Si es sensible que esta vez no participen en el concurso otros aficionados conocidos, la circunstancia de hallarse en el extranjero representando brillantemente al deportismo argentino y el eco de sus magníficas victorias han de significar, para la reunión inicial y las subsiguientes, un motivo de viva complacencia, porque permitirán recordar que en el campo del Hurlingham iniciaron su aprendizaje los vencedores en el campeonato mundial. Por lo demás, alcanzado todo un record en la inscripción de teams, y figurando entre ellos, por lo menos, cinco de fuerzas equilibradas y de reconocido valer, es indudable que los matches han de seguirse con vivo interés, por lo mismo que darán margen a una serie de luchas vivas y llenas de emoción.

Iniciado el polo hace más de treinta años en nuestro país, por un grupo de jugadores británicos, al poco tiempo se organizó la disputa del campeonato argentino, y desde 1893 ha proseguido casi sin interrupción, sirviendo como un estímulo poderoso para los aficionados la clásica reunión anual, siempre llena de poderosos atractivos.

En la actualidad existen en el país más de trescientos jugadores de polo y, por las noticias que poseemos, relativas a la organización de numerosos clubs en el interior, puede afirmarse que en breve alcanzará gran popularidad en todo el país, por no faltar ninguno de los elementos básicos del gran deporte.

Obtenida además la fusión de las dos entidades que lo han dirigido hasta la fecha, bajo la denominación común de Asociación Argentina de Polo, se dará mayor impulso al deporte y es de creer que en breve será por completo un deporte nacional.

Los equipos ganadores del campeonato, hasta la fecha, han sido los siguientes:

Marzo 1893, vencedor Hurlingham; marzo 1894, The Casuals; octubre 1894, Flores; abril 1895, Las Petacas; octubre 1895, The Casuals; mayo 1896, Las Petacas; 1897, Hurlingham; 1898, The Casuals; 1899, Hurlingham; 1900, La Victoria; 1901, San Carlos; 1902, Hurlingham; 1903, Hurlingham; 1904, North Santa Fe; 1905, Hurlingham; 1906, North Santa Fe; 1907, Western; 1908, North Santa Fe; 1909, Western; 1910, Las Rosas; 1911, North Santa Fe; 1912, North Santa Fe; 1913, North Santa Fe; 1915, Palomar; 1916, North Santa Fe; 1917, North Santa Fe; 1918, Hurlingham; 1919, Las Rosas; 1920, Hurlingham; 1921, Hurlingham.

Los partidos de hoy comenzarán a las 14, con el siguiente programa: partido No. 1, Wáshington v. Laguna B, cancha No. 1; No. 2, Palomar v. Los Ceibos, cancha No. 2; a las 15.30, partido No. 3, Laguna C v. C. Casares, cancha No. 1; partido No. 4, Las Rosas v. Granaderos, cancha No. 2.

---

lomé Mitre 3572; Rivadavia 3393 y Brasil 1456.

LA TEMPORADA DE PELOTA

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

SUBJECT COUNTERFEITING;

DATE October 9,1922.

New York to Rio de Janeiro

OTHER COPY IN PACKET 575 B Notes

We have your letter of September 18th under this heading.

As you say, it is a great pity that there should be so many counterfeits appearing at this time of the 500$ notes, 10th Estampa, especially when you are striving to interest them to place an order with our company.

It must be remembered, however, that since this note was made about ten years ago we have materially improved our color work by our Major process, which gives the maximum protection against counterfeiting,- and in trying to interest the government you must use this as your argument; if you think well of it we could get up a model of this denomination, because I believe that if the government is really in earnest about trying to obtain a steel engraved note,properly protected against counterfeiting, you should not have much trouble in convincing them to order such notes,- especially high denominations made up in that style.

With reference to your cable informing us of a very dangerous counterfeit of the 100 Pesos note appearing in Buenos Aires,- we have communicated this information to our agents there who stated they would take up the matter as soon as the new administration takes office, which will be about the middle of October.

Your suggestion that we avail ourselves of Mr. Allen's services in connection with the Argentine Government cannot be considered, in view of the fact that we have a permanent representative in Hale & Co.,otherwise we should have been very pleased to give him a chance, but you can readily see why it is not possible.

Yours very truly,

JC/IW

Vice President.

C.P.R.
OCT 18 1922

October 17,1922.

Messrs. S. B. Hale Co.,Ltd.,

25 de Mayo 101,

Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Dear Sirs:-

COUNTERFEIT NOTES

We acknowledge receipt of your letter of September 20th, together with the newspaper clipping attached, and of which we have taken careful note.

We sincerely trust that the new government may be one that will be willing to listen to proposals about changing part - if not all, of their present notes.

We wish you all success in taking this matter up and assure you we stand ready to help you in every way possible.

Yours very truly,

Manager Foreign Department.

FWG/IW

DUPLICATE COPY

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

New York to Rio de Janeiro

SUBJECT

ARGENTINE COUNTERFEITS.

C. P. R.
OCT 18 1922

DATE

October 17,1922.

We thought you would be interested in hearing that our Agents in Buenos Aires, Messrs. S.B.Hale Co.,Ltd., have now written us in connection with the counterfeiting of the Argentine notes about which you advised us some time ago.

It seems that the counterfeiter and his accomplices were intercepted by the police and upon examination of the building occupied by this man there were also found a large number of Brazilian 500 and 50 Milreis notes.

They tell us that for the present,at any rate,they do not think anything can be done but that as soon as the new government comes into power they will take the matter up.

We shall keep you informed of any new developments.

Yours very truly,

Manager Foreign Department.

FWG/IW

DUPLICATE SENT

not in 67a B-Notes - where?

67a B-Notes

OTHER COPY IN

C.P.R.
DEC 15 1922

December 14,1922.

Messrs. S.B.Hale Co.,Ltd.,
25 de Mayo 101,
Buenos Aires,Argentina.

Dear Sirs:-

We give you herewith copy of translation of an article which appeared in the Jornal do Commercio of Rio, dated November 19, which we consider most interesting:-

> "The investigation concerning the big robberies and counterfeits of stamps in the Casa da Moeda is still going on.It is known now how the Casa da Moeda made notes of various denominations for Uruguay;the counterfeits were from the same plates and the notes appeared simultaneously in Uruguay and Buenos Aires. The combination of these plots is something fantastical and the number of people implicated is very large. The police have succeeded in catching other counterfeiters of Argentine notes of one and five pesos."

We take it from what is stated that the Argentine Casa de Moneda has printed some notes for Uruguay and due to what has taken place it would seem they might be ready to go somewhere else in the future..

Through the death of our Col. Brooks our plans for establishing an agent in Uruguay and Paraguay have been delayed and since you are probably in close touch with these countries it might not be bad idea for you to communicate with your correspondents in Uruguay, with an idea of finding out how the situation stands.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

FROM Rio de Janeiro TO New York

SUBJECT Casa da Moeda, Argentine Republic.

G.P.R. OTHER COPY IN DEC 6 1922 BASKET 470.13 Note.

FROM RIO DE JANEIRO TO NEW YORK DATE Nov.27,1922.

Translation of a telegram in the "Jornal do Commercio of November 19,1922.

x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x

" The investigation concerning the big robberies and counterfeits of stamps in the Casa da Moeda is still going on. It is known now how the Casa da Moeda made notes of various denominations for Uruguay ; the counterfeits were from the same plates and and the notes appeared simultaneously in Uruguay and Buenos Aires. The combination of these plots is something fantastical and the number of people implicated is very large. The police have succeeded in catching other counterfeiters of Argentine notes of one and five pesos."

MMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMM

What I gather from the above about the Uruguayan notes is that Uruguay had engaged the Argentine Casa da Moeda to print notes with the foregoing very bad results. The telegram is not altogether clear.

Yours very truly,

FOREIGN DEPT.

DEC 12 1922

Anything you may be able to do for us you of course understand will be handled on the usual commission basis.

At any rate, we will be interested in knowing just what notes of Uruguay are referred to in this article.

Yours very truly,

Manager Foreign Department.

(A.B.K. to Cook - June 25 - 1925 - filed as #670 - Cable La Republica)

FWG/IW

DUPLICATE SENT

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

New York
to
Rio de Janeiro

SUBJECT

CASA DA MOEDA, Argentine Republic.

C. R.
DEC 15 1922

DATE December 14,1922.

OTHER COPY IN
PACKET 620 B Note

Your translation of the telegram which appeared in the Jornal do Commercio of November 19th has been duly noted. We have communicated this information to Hale & Co., Buenos Aires.

Yours very truly,

Manager Foreign Department.

FWG/IW

DUPLICATE SENT

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

FROM
Rio de Janeiro
TO
New York

SUBJECT Argentine Casa da Moeda.

FROM RIO DE JANEIRO TO NEW YORK DATE Dec. 22, 1922.

I copy the following from a letter just received from a friend who is in Buenos Aires,---

"Prospects, as you say, seem better here than in Brazil
" but the new Government have a lot of cleaning up to
" do, frauds in all Departments and I am wondering if
" you could put up a strong enough case to get their
" note order--they propose to re-organize their Printing
" Department, millions have been robbed in stamps--postal
" and revenue".

Yours very truly,

FOREIGN DEPT

JAN 10 1923

593

FROM
Rio de Janeiro
TO
New York

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

SUBJECT

CASA DA MOEDA - Argentina.

C.P.R.J.
JAN 12 1923

DATE January 11,1923.

New York
to
Rio de Janeiro

We acknowledge receipt of and thank you for your letter of December 22nd under this heading,- contents of which we have passed on to Hale & Co. and have asked them for an expression about the situation as they know it.

Yours very truly,

Manager Foreign Department.

FWG/IW

DUPLICATE SENT

OTHER COPY IN
PACKET 593

C.P.R.
JAN 12 10

January 11,1923.

Messrs. S.B.Hale Co.,Ltd.,
25 de Mayo 101,
Buenos Aires,Argentina.

Dear Sirs:-

ARGENTINE CASA DE MONEDA

We are just in receipt of a letter from our agent in Rio, in which he quotes from a personal letter received by him from a friend who was at the time in Buenos Aires, and which reads:-

> "Prospects, as you say, seem better here than in Brazil but the new government have a lot of cleaning up to do, frauds in all Departments and I am wondering if you could put up a strong enough case to get their note order--they propose to re-organize their Printing Department,millions have been robbed in stamps--postal and revenue."

Though we presume you know of this, we thought it just as well to pass this information on to you, since it might be just possible that through your good offices and influence we might be able to bring about a change of some kind that would ultimately bring business to us. At any rate, it will be interesting to receive an expression from you about this matter.

Yours very truly,

FWG/IW

Manager Foreign Department.

DUPLICATE SENT
OTHER COPY IN
PACKET 614

January 25, 1923

extract from letter to S B Hale & Co. . . . . .

"We beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor dated 14th. December in which you transcribe an article of the "Jornal do Comercio" of Rio de Janeiro with regard to robberies and counterfeits of stamps in the Casa da Moeda and also allude to the printing of some notes for the Uruguayan Government by the Argentine Casa da Moneda".

orig letter filed in Uruguay "Bank Note" packet #670

July 9, 1923.

extract from L.L.C. letter to Washington (filed in Argentine confidential packet)

"Mr. Coudert took up with him (Mr. Gimenez) the question of Argentine Bank Notes asking him if he could be of any assistance to us in securing an order for furnishing them. He was most positive that he could give valuable assistance in this line saying that he was a close personal of the present President of Argentine and that if Mr. Coudert would come to Buenos he would be very glad to help him secure the order in every possible way.....
.....
it is likely that he will be glad to do all in his power to further our interests. The great question is whether or not he is really in a position to swing the Postage Stamps order to us and be of any real service in aiding us in the bank notes matter. The latter of course would be exceedingly difficult in view of the fact that Argentine has its own bank note printing plant. As however this may possibly be the long-looked for opportunity for us to get into the Argentine we deemed it best to apprise you of all the facts in the briefest possible way and ask your assistance in getting for us all the information possible as to Mr. Giminez"

COPY

July 17, 1923.

Edward F. Feeley, Esq.,
Edificio Supervielle 412,
Pasaje Guemes,
Calle Florida,
Buenos Aires, Argentina.

My dear Mr. Feeley:

Señor Don Joaquin B. Gimenez, First Assistant Postmaster of Argentina was recently in New York. During his visit I established very friendly relations with him and indeed Mrs. Coudert was able to show Señora Gimenez some little attention in the matter of helping her in shopping etc.

As you undoubtedly know Mr. Gimenez was here looking up the matter of post office supplies of all sorts and I arranged with him that we should submit models for postage stamps as we would propose to furnish them to the Argentines and prices. These models and prices go forward by this mail.

Mr. Gimenez seemed to be strongly impressed with the quality of the work of my Company and generally speaking pro American which gives me some hope that we may be able to do business with the Argentine post office.

Just before he sailed for home on July 7th I took up with him the question of the Argentine bank notes calling his attention to the poor quality of the note they now use etc. and asking if there was any possibility of our furnishing them with a really good note such as we furnish to many other countries . Mr. Gimenez told me that he thought there was such a chance and that if I would come to Buenos Aires he would be glad to assist me in securing such business, in every way possible.

He told me that he was a friend of the President of the Republic and that in that and many other ways he could help me materially.

Knowing you as well as I do, I feel confident that you can tell me all about Mr. Gimenez and what, if any, are the prospects of our doing business with the Argentine Government for either postage stamps or bank notes or both. I might say that Mr. Gimenez made a most favorable impression on me giving me the feeling that he was not dealing in what is usually called hot air. Anything that you can tell me which will help us in our judgment of the situation will be greatly appreciated by me and by my Company and you may rest assured will be held if you so desire in absolute confidence.

I trust that this letter will find both you and Mrs. Feeley in the very best of health. I rather imagine that the time is coming when you will be entitled to a leave for a visit home and when you do come here, I trust that Mrs. Coudert and I will have the pleasure of seeing you both again.

Please give Mrs. Feeley my best regards keeping a good share for yourself, and with many thanks in advance, believe me

Yours sincerely,

OTHER COPY IN PACKET 673 Stanford

Louis L. Coudert.

P.S. If you think it advisable I would be glad to have you cable me at our expense. Cable address: "Banknote, New York." Begin the body of the cable with the words "for Coudert". Use any code convenient to you.

CRANE & CO.
INCORPORATED
PAPER MAKERS
ESTABLISHED 1801
DALTON, MASS., U.S.A.

C. P. R. JUN 9 1924

May 26, 1924

Mrs. John Lowe

Mr. D. E. Woodhull, President,
American Bank Note Co.,
70 Broad Street,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Woodhull:

We are in receipt of a letter from W. R. Grace & Co., New York, requesting samples and quotations on various types of paper available for making bank notes.

This inquiry is from one of the largest banks in the Argentine. They go on further to state that the bank is dissatisfied with their present paper, which is bought in Italy, and are interested in obtaining notes more similar in texture to the type now in use in the United States.

Our reply to W. R. Grace & Co. is to the effect that on account of our definite selling arrangements we cannot quote them.

If there is anything of interest to you in this information, you are at liberty to use it in any way you wish.

Yours very truly,

CRANE & CO., INC.

R. C. Pierce

RCP:W

CRANE & CO.
INCORPORATED
PAPER MAKERS
ESTABLISHED 1801
DALTON, MASS., U.S.A.

FOREIGN DEPT.

O. P. R. JUN 8 1924

May 27, 1924

MAY 28 1924

Mr. J. Claudet, Gen. Sales Mgr.,
American Bank Note Co.,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Claudet:

In accordance with telephone conversation today we are enclosing a copy of the letter which we recently received from W. R. Grace & Co., this being the letter referred to in our letter to Mr. Woodhull of the 26th inst.

Yours very truly,

CRANE & CO., INC.

R. C. Pierce

RCP:W

Enc.


RECEIVED
AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
70-72 BROAD ST.
1924
MAY
28

(COPY)

W. R. GRACE & CO.

FOREIGN DEPT.
MAY 28 1924
C. P. R.
JUN 9 1924

NEW YORK May 23, 1924.
IN REPLY REFER TO TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT
ATTENTION: E. GONZALEZ.
SUBJECT: T-26513.

Messrs. Crane & Company,
Dalton, Massachusetts.

Gentlemen:

We have been requested by one of the largest Banks in the Argentine to secure samples and quotations on the various types of paper available for making bank notes. They are dissatisfied with their present paper, which is bought in Italy, and are interested in obtaining notes more similar in texture to the type now in use in the United States.

We ask that you kindly favor us with as many samples as possible, together with f.o.b. New York prices, - your quotation to be in triplicate.

Thanking you for your kind attention to this request we remain,

Yours very truly,

W. R. GRACE & CO.

(Signed) E. Gonzalez.

TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

SUBJECT BANCO DE LA NACION ARGENTINA. Buenos Aires.

DATE June 6, 1924.

New York to Rio de Janeiro

C. P. R. JUN 9 1924

For your private information I beg to hand you herewith copies of Crane & Co's letter of May 26th, together with copy of W. R. Grace & Co's inquiry to them dated May 23rd, regarding bank note paper for that country.

I remember such an inquiry coming to us some 18 years ago and we naturally declined to furnish blank paper. As the Argentine Government have their bureau I doubt very much whether we can do anything to obtain the printing of their notes in this country, but when you go to Buenos Aires you could talk this over with our agents Messrs. S.B.Hale Co. and call their attention to this inquiry,- which was made direct to W.R.Grace & Co.'s agents in Buenos Aires, and transmitted by them to their New York Office.

As Mr. Samuel Pearson is a Director of the Banco de la Nacion - he might possibly get some more definite information as to whether or not the government would be inclined, for the sake of having much better notes, to place an order outside of the country.

As the matter stands today, Pietro Miliani has had a contract with the Argentine Government to supply them with watermarked paper and the government plant has been doing the printing. I give you this information for what it is worth, but think it is worth investigating.

For your information I wish to say I have not written to our agent in Buenos Aires about this.

Yours very truly,

ORDER COPY IN PACKET

JC/IW Vice President.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

FROM
Rio de Janeiro
TO
New York

SUBJECT BANCO DE LA NACIÓN ARGENTINA - Buenos Aires

FROM RIO DE JANEIRO TO NEW YORK DATE June 21st, 1924.

C. P. E. JUL 10 1924

1

I thank you for your letter of June 6th enclosing copies of letters in connection with an inquiry to supply one of the Buenos Aires banks with paper for printing bank notes. I have taken good note of the valuable information you transmit which has arrived rather opportunely. It may prove ~~rather~~ useful in assisting us to obtain the note order from the Brazilian Government against Italian Competition.

Yours very truly,

John Lane

JL/BF

FOREIGN DEPT.

JUL 10 1924

I thank you for your letter of June 6th enclosing copies of letters in connection with an inquiry to supply one of the Buenos Aires banks with paper for printing bank notes. I have taken good note of the valuable information you transmit which has arrived rather opportunely. It may prove instrumental in assisting us to obtain the note order from the Brazilian Government against Italian competition.

Yours very truly,

RECEIVED
AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
70 BROAD ST.
JUL 10 1924

MAY 14 1925

Seeks New Argentine Paper Money.

BUENOS AIRES, April 1.—President de Alvear has bent a bill to Congress proposing an issue of new currency amounting to 1,388,142,000 paper pesos to replace the present paper currency, which is estimated at that figure. The notes now in circulation must be withdrawn within two years of the final sanction of the measure.

N. Y. Times
April 2/25

Buenos Aires, Rec'd April 2,1925.

A.B.N.Co

N.Y.

FOREIGN DEPT. APR 2 1925

EVFIRerlag	April 1st Argentine
AJNUTazcyj	Government present (ed) (ing)
ALCURalwig	law National
AFTOFaxfib	Congress to obtain
ACGARebbav	authority to replace
AFMEMakwaz	complete present issue
AXPABaggax	paper currency
EGJABacbyg	Will write fully as
AHJUCedpaj	nothing can be done until
AFTOFacgyw	Congress authorize(s)
EFWERecmyh	which will take
ALDEDdadua	at least 2 months
ALSEWadcek	or more but we
ADDEKaxkem	cable in order that
AJWOMabrih	you should have ample
ECXUJazbov	time prepare
AZHYHacnoz	project We have been
ABMUSaxvyc	already personally

AGBICensuw	in conversation with President of the Republic
EFXURahdus	who is favorably disposed
AZWUBeglek azwob(?)	with regard to (?) yourselves
EBNEXafzav	sending at your convenience
ABTEPalzeg	any new
EBLOGabrol	samples and all
ALWUNaxrel axrek(?)	necessary further particulars (?)

EPXAB- S.B.Hale Co.Ltd

(IW)

CABLEGRAM

ALL AMERICA CABLES
MEXICAN TELEGRAPH CO.
MAIN OFFICE: 89 BROAD STREET
(ALL AMERICA CABLES BUILDING)
NEW YORK
TELEPHONE, BROAD 6780
(FOR BRANCH OFFICES—SEE OVER)

REPETITIONS OF DOUBTFUL WORDS SHOULD BE OBTAINED THROUGH THE COMPANY'S MAIN OFFICE

89 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK
TELEPHONE, BROAD 6780

AND NOT BY DIRECT APPLICATION TO THE SENDER

JAMES A. SCRYMSER, FOUNDER
JOHN L. MERRILL, PRESIDENT

FOREIGN FLEET

APR 2 1925

APR 6 1925

The following Cablegram was received **"VIA ALL AMERICA"**

DEL 64 APR-1 25

1TM BS X1363 BAIRES 28 722P SDS

BANKNOTE NY

EVFIRERLAG AJNUTAZCYJ ALCURALWIG AFTOFAXFIB ACGAREBBAV
AFMEMAKWAZ AXPABAGGAX EGJABACBYG AHJUCEDPAJ AFTOFACGYW
EFWERECMYH ALDEDDADUA ALSEWADCEK ADDEKAXKEM AJWOMABRIH
ECXUJAZBOV AZHYHACNOZ ABMUSAXVYC AGBICENSUW EFXURAHDUS
AZWUBEGLEK EBNEXAFZAV ABTEPALZEG EBLOGABROL ALWUNAXREL
EPXAB

ALL AMERICA CABLES

Incorporated

NEW YORK CITY - MAIN OFFICE (Always Open) 89 BROAD STREET - TELEPHONE BROAD 6780

BRANCH OFFICES

7 Cortlandt Street	20 Spruce Street	128 Franklin Street	234 Fifth Avenue	500 Fifth Avenue
Telephone Cortlandt 1143	Telephone Beekman 2788	Telephone Walker 2525	(Corner 27th Street) Telephone Madison Sq. 5056	(Corner 42nd Street) Telephone Vanderbilt [illegible]64

OTHER OFFICES

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
1126 Connecticut Ave., N. W.

GALVESTON, TEXAS,
Strand and 21st Street.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.,
312 Magazine Street.

MEXICO,
Tampico,
Vera Cruz,
City of Mexico,
Puerto Mexico,
Salina Cruz.

GUATEMALA,
San José,

SALVADOR,
La Libertad.

NICARAGUA,
San Juan del Sur.

COSTA RICA,
Port Limon,
San José,
Puntarenas.

PANAMA,
Colon,
Balboa,
Panama.

COLOMBIA,
Cartagena,
Buenaventura.

CUBA,
Fisherman's Point,
Santiago.

PORTO RICO,
Ponce,
San Juan.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC,
Santo Domingo.

ECUADOR,
Esmeraldas,
Santa Elena,
Guayaquil.

PERU,
Paita,
Trujillo,
Callao,
Lima.

BOLIVIA,
Corocoro,
La Paz.

CHILE,
Tacna,
Arica,
Iquique,
Antofagasta,
Valparaiso,
Santiago.

ARGENTINA,
Buenos Aires,
Mendoza,
Rosario.

URUGUAY,
Montevideo.

BRAZIL,
Rio de Janeiro.
Santos,
Sao Paulo,

CONNECTING WITH

THE MACKAY SYSTEM

Postal Telegraph—Commercial Cables for all parts of the United States and Europe

—AND—

Canadian Pacific Railway Telegraphs for all Canada.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

SUBJECT ARGENTINE NOTES

Chilean Banking System

FROM RIO DE JANEIRO TO NEW YORK

DATE April 2nd, 1925.

FROM
Rio de Janeiro
TO
New York

O P D
MAY 7 1925

SEGUNDA VIA

The Rio papers published the following telegram yesterday:

> Buenos Aires. The Executive has sent a message to Congress directing attention to the necessity for a complete renewal of the paper money in circulation.

Of course, our agents in Buenos Aires know all about this move and are taking any necessary steps in our interests.

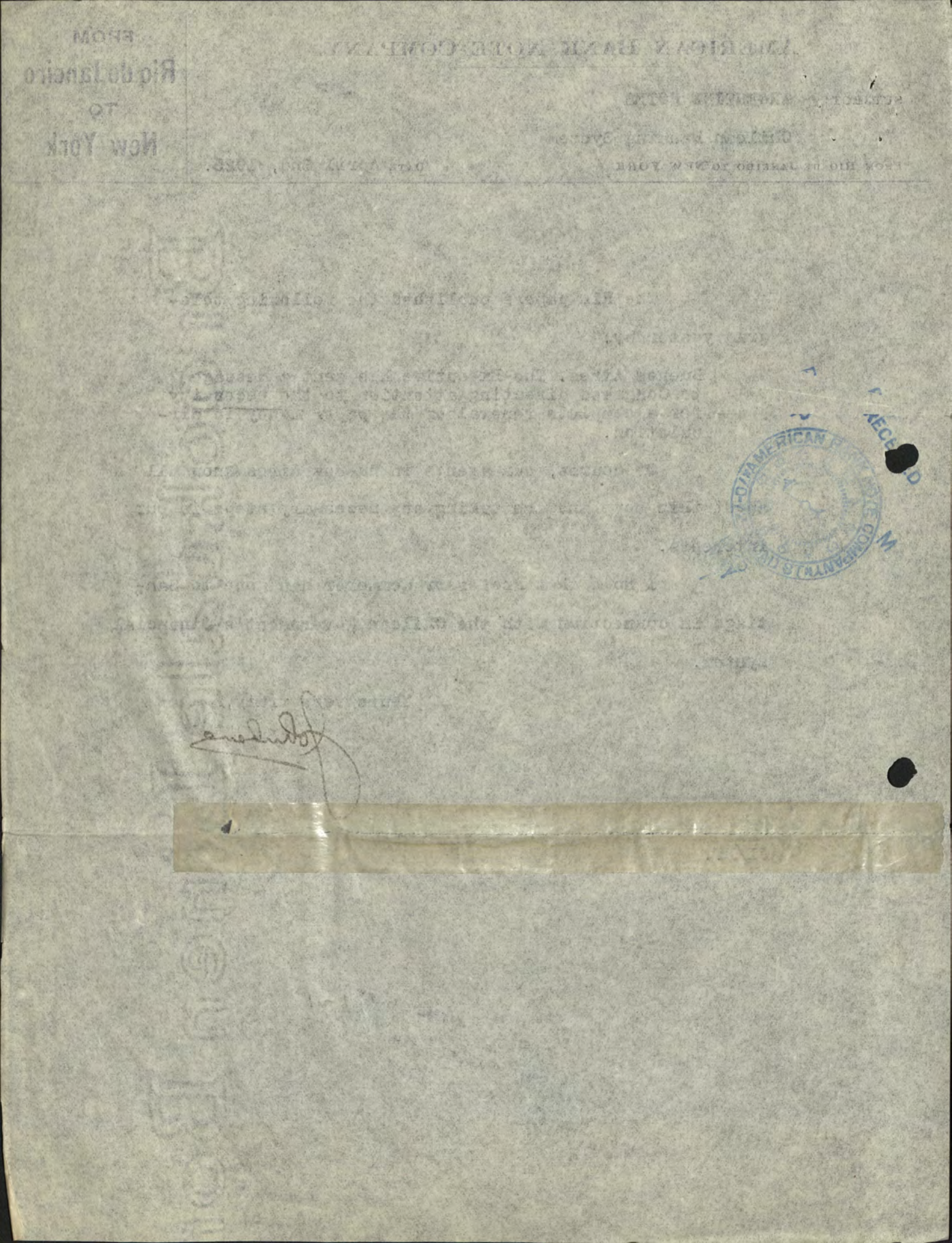
I note that Professor Kemmerer has gone to Santiago in connection with the Chilean government's financial system.

Yours very truly,

John Lang

JL/BF.

OTHER COPY IN POCKET 764



April 3,1925.

HALE(S.B.Hale Co.)

BUENOSAIRES(Argentine)

EVFUTeslox	April 3rd Refer to your telegram of 1st
ERLAGazjih	Argentine proposed
AGGAXalcur	currency law
ALRYZabrij	Will prepare models and
ECCAFecfex	send specimens Stop.
ECNECEVFIR	Have received your telegram of April 1st
ERMUTazzow	Paraguay remittance
ectisENPAB	We thank you

A.B.N.Co.

PACKET 659 B.W.

(IW)

Form 101

CABLEGRAM

ALL AMERICA CABLES
MEXICAN TELEGRAPH CO.
MAIN OFFICE: 89 BROAD STREET
(ALL AMERICA CABLES BUILDING)
NEW YORK
TELEPHONE BROAD 6780

BRANCH OFFICES

7 CORTLANDT STREET	TEL. CORTLANDT 1143
20 SPRUCE STREET	TEL. BEEKMAN 2788
128 FRANKLIN STREET	TEL. WALKER 2525
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.	TEL. MADISON SQ. 5056
500 FIFTH AVE., COR. 42ND ST.	TEL. VANDERBILT 9464

JAMES A. SCRYMSER, FOUNDER

JOHN L. MERRILL, PRESIDENT

NUMBER

TIME

M M

CHECK

C. R. R.
APR 8 1925

Send the following Cablegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to.

"VIA ALL AMERICA" Date.....

April 3,1925.

HALE

BUENOSAIRES(Argentine)

EVFUTESLOX ERLAGAZJIH AGGAXALCUR ALRYZABRIJ

ECCAFECFEX ECNECEVFIR ERMUTAZZOW ECTISENPAB

2.0

FULL RATE MESSAGE UNLESS MARKED OTHERWISE

ALL MESSAGES TAKEN BY THIS COMPANY ARE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

To guard against mistakes or delays the sender of a cable message should order it repeated, that is, cabled back to the originating office for comparison. For this, one-quarter the unrepeated cable message rate is charged in addition. Unless specifically stated on its face to be 'a repeated message,' this is an unrepeated cable message and paid for as such.

THIS COMPANY WILL NOT ASSUME ANY RESPONSIBILITY CONCERNING ANY MESSAGE BEYOND THE TERMINUS OF ITS OWN LINES.

It is agreed between the sender of the message on the reverse hereof and this Company, that this Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, nor for non-delivery, to the next connecting telegraph or cable company, or to the addressee, of any unrepeated message, beyond the amount of that portion of the charges which may or shall accrue to this Company out of the amount received from the sender for this Company, and the other companies, by whose lines such message may pass to reach its destination; and that this Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, nor for non-delivery, to the next connecting telegraph or cable company, or to the addressee, of any repeated message, beyond fifty times the extra sum received by this Company from the sender for repeating such message over its own lines, and that this company shall not be liable, in any case for delays arising from interruption in the working of its lines or from congestion of traffic, nor for errors in cipher or obscure messages, or caused by indistinct handwriting or typewriting; and that in any event this Company shall not be held liable for any loss or damage, or for delay or detention, or error caused by storms or the action of the elements, or other acts of God, or by civil or military authority, or by insurrections, riots, rebellions, or dangers incident to the time of war, or by the unlawful acts of individuals. And this Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward any message over the lines of any other Company when necessary to reach its destination.

No responsibility attaches to this Company concerning messages until the same are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; and if a message is sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, or by a messenger of any other company, he acts as the agent of the sender for the purpose of delivering the message and any notice or instructions regarding it to the Company's agent in its said office. Any message sent to the Company's office by private wire or by telephone or by telegraph or through a connecting telegraph, cable, or radio company, is sent at the sender's risk of errors or failures in such service and all of the terms and conditions herein shall apply to the message throughout, and the person receiving such message by private wire or by telephone or by telegraph or through a connecting telegraph, cable, or radio company acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender, and is authorized to assent to these conditions on behalf of the sender.

It is agreed that this Company shall not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in any case where the claim is not presented to it in writing within sixty days after the message is filed with this Company for transmission.

It is agreed that prompt and correct transmission and delivery of this message shall be presumed in any action for recovery of the tolls therefor, subject, however, to rebuttal by competent evidence.

It is agreed that the exemptions above stated shall apply both to Mexican Telegraph Company and to All America Cables, Incorporated.

The above terms and conditions shall be binding upon the receiver as well as the sender of this cablegram.

No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

ALL AMERICA CABLES, INCORPORATED,
MEXICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
John L. Merrill, President.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES

NEW YORK CITY—addresses and telephone connections—*See other side*

WASHINGTON, D. C.
1126 Connecticut Ave., N. W.

GALVESTON, TEXAS,
Strand and 21st Street.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.,
312 Magazine Street,

MEXICO,
Tampico
Vera Cruz,
City of Mexico,
Puerto Mexico,
Salina Cruz.

GUATEMALA,
San José.

SALVADOR,
La Libertad.

NICARAGUA,
San Juan del Sur.

COSTA RICA,
Port Limon,
San José,
Puntarenas.

PANAMA,
Panama,
Balboa,
Colon.

COLOMBIA,
Buenaventura,
Cartegena.

CUBA,
Fisherman's Point,
Santiago.

PORTO RICO,
Ponce,
San Juan.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC,
Santo Domingo.

ECUADOR,
Esmeraldas,
Santa Elena,
Guayaquil.

PERU,
Paita,
Callao,
Lima,
Trujillo.

BOLIVIA,
Corocoro,
La Paz.

CHILE,
Iquique,
Antofagasta,
Valparaiso,
Santiago,
Tacna,
Arica.

ARGENTINA,
Buenos Aires,
Mendoza,
Rosario.

URUGUAY,
Montevideo.

BRAZIL,
Rio de Janeiro,
Santos,
Sao Paulo.

Cablegrams marked "VIA ALL AMERICA" are accepted at all Postal Telegraph and Canadian Pacific Railways Telegraph offices.

D 5227

File

13605

Date April 3, 1925. APR 24 1925 Model to S.H.L.

BANK NOTES

General description Steel face, full major tint on face, steel back

Quantities unknown - but will probably run in the several millions

FACE PLATE

Size submitted by Mr Treadwell 4 7/8 x 2 3/8

Title in full REPUBLICA ARGENTINA

Size of note for work Trimmed size - about 2 5/8 by 5 1/8 - see Mr. Treadwell before laying out size

DENOMINATION { Words Un Peso / Numerals 1

Text Sample note ~~xxx~~ herewith

General style Left to artist

Vignette Allegorical - something very nice. Also work in Argentine coat-of-arms in face

Title of signing officers Presidente - Secretario

Numbers Double Series Double

Date line Yes

Seal Countersign

Remarks

TINT

Kind of tint Full major

Denomination

Panto

Color Left to artist

Remarks

BACK PLATE

Title REPUBLICA ARGENTINA

Denomination 1 Peso

Vignette Work in coat-of-arms

Color Left to artist.

Remarks

TINT

D 5227

Lili

APR 24 1925

13606

Date April 3, 1925. Model to S.B.L.

BANK NOTES

General description Steel face, full major tint on face, steel back

Quantities unknown

FACE PLATE

Title in full REPUBLICA ARGENTINA

Size of note for work See Mr. Treadwell

Size submitted by Mr Treadwell 2/9 - work 6 7/8 X 3 3/8.

DENOMINATION Words Un Mil Pesos

Numerals 1000

Text With the exception of denomination the same as the 1 peso note.

General style Left to artist

Vignette Allegorical something very nice - Also work in Argentine coat-of-arms in face

Title of signing officers Presidente - Secretario

Numbers Double Series Double

Date line Yes

Seal Countersign

Remarks

TINT

Kind of tint Full major

Denomination

Panto

Color Left to artist

Remarks

BACK PLATE

Title REPUBLICA ARGENTINA

Denomination 1000 Pesos

Vignette work in coat-of-arms

Color Left to artist.

Remarks

TINT

APR 10 1925

April 3, 1925.

Mr. Henry R. Treadwell,
Manager Engraving Department.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

Would you kindly have made up and sent to us a set of bank note sizes for nine denominations graduating the sizes using as your basis the 1 peso note, trim size about 2 5/8 by 5 1/8. This size can be changed a little if desired if there will be any advantage in making a lay. The nine denominations referred to are as follows: 1, 5,10, 20, 50, 100, 200, 500 and 1000 pesos.

We are now sending through a schedule for the model of a 1 and 1000 pesos note. The sizes of these two models will be governed by the lay out which you will make.

Asst. Manager Foreign Department

SHL/SD

O P D
APR 8 1925

April 7,1925.

Messrs. S. B. Hale Co.,Ltd.,
25 de Mayo 101,
Buenos Aires,Argentina.

Dear Sirs:-

ARGENTINE BANK NOTES

This is simply to acknowledge receipt of your cable of April 1st, reading:-

> "April 1st, Argentine Government presented law National Congress to obtain authority to replace complete present issue paper currency. Will write fully as nothing can be done until Congress authorizes, which will take at least 2 months or more,but we cable in order that you should have ample time prepare project. We have been already personally in conversation with President of the Republic, who is favorably disposed with regard to yourselves sending , at your convenience, any new samples and all necessary further particulars."

---

and confirm our reply of April 3rd, in part, as follows:-

> "April 3rd, refer to your telegram of 1st, Argentine proposed currency law, will prepare models and send specimens."

Since we expect to write you at great length at the time of sending our models and specimens, we shall refrain from going into any details now.

However, we might state we are more than pleased to hear of this prospective issue and sincerely hope you will eventually be able to get some of this work for us. We shall certainly do all we can to help you.

Yours very truly,

Manager Foreign Department.

DUPLICATE SENT

FWG/IW

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

New York
to
Rio de Janeiro

SUBJECT

ARGENTINE BANK NOTES.

DATE

April 7,1925.

We have received a most interesting cable from our Argentine friends - Messrs. S. B. Hale Co.,Ltd., to whom we have today written, as per enclosed copy. You will hear further from us at a later date.

Yours very truly,

Manager Foreign Department.

IW

OTHER COPY IN PACKET 3

DUPLICATE SENT

APR 15 1925

File
Argentine

O. P. P.
MAY 7 1925

1- WORK SIZE 2 3/8 X 4 7/8

5- WORK SIZE 2½ X 5⅛

10-WORK SIZE 2⅝ X 5⅜

20-WORK SIZE 2¾ X 5⅝

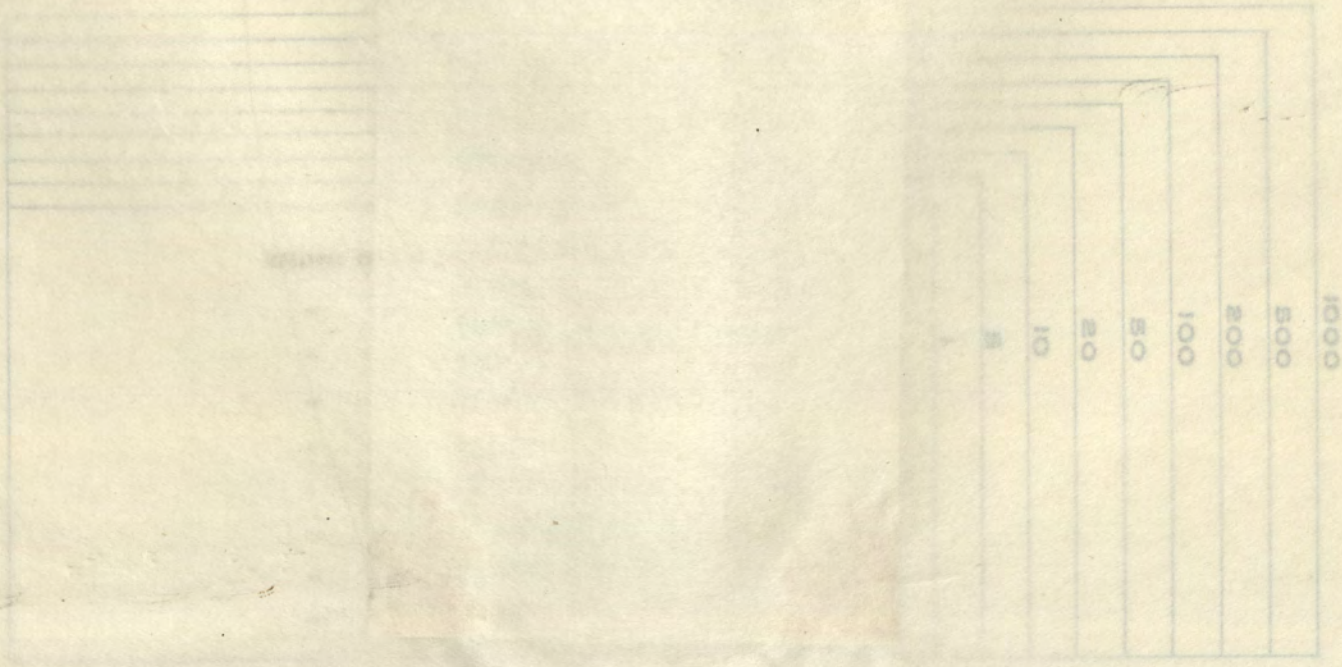
50-WORK SIZE 2⅞ X 5⅞

100-WORK SIZE 3 X 6⅛

200-WORK SIZE 3⅛ X 6⅜

500-WORK SIZE 3¼ X 6⅝

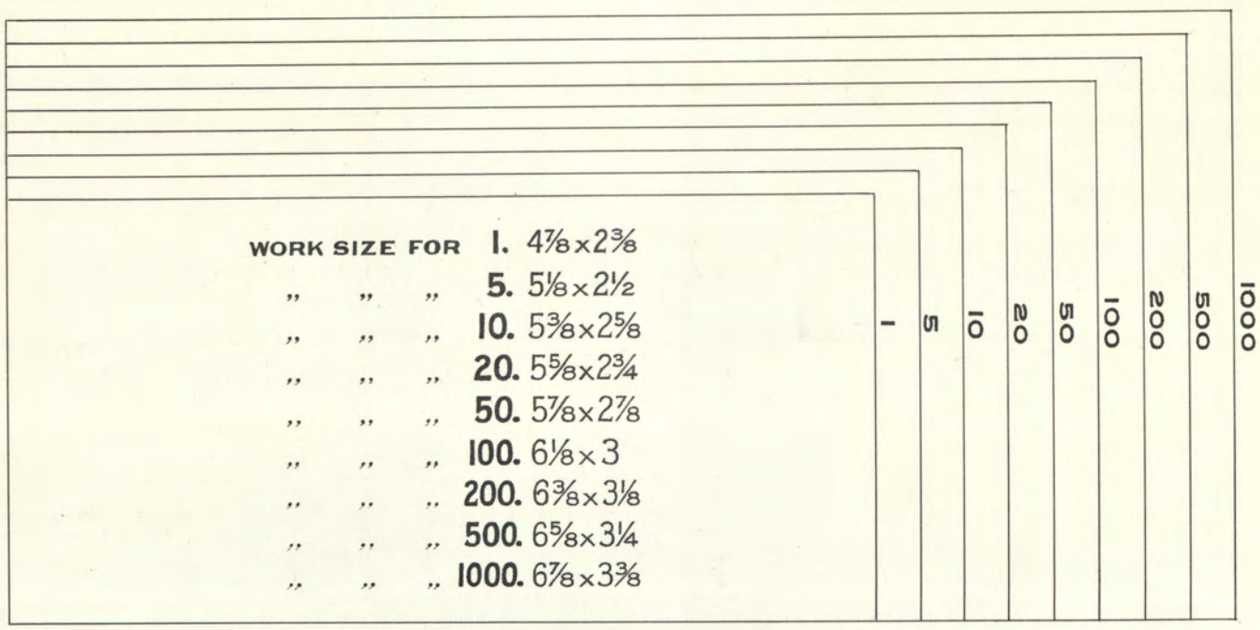
1000-WORK SIZE 3 3/8 X 6 7/8


1000
500
200
100
50
20
10
5

ARGENTINE NOTES

$1.00	32on
$5.00	28on
$10.00	28on
$20.00	21on
$50.00	18on
$100.00	18on
$200.00	18on
$500.00	15on
$1000.00	15on

SUGGESTED SIZES FOR ARGENTINE NOTES 13605 13606



C. F. F.
APR 16 1925

April 15, 1925.

Mr. H. R. Treadwell,
Manager Engraving Department.

REPUBLIC OF ARGENTINA

Confirming our verbal conversation the graduated sizes of notes which you recently sent us seem to be very satisfactory, and you will please use the sizes as indicated for the models of the 1 and 1000 Pesos denominations, model schedules 13606-13606.

As requested will you please furnish us at your convenience with two sets of blank paper of sizes corresponding with the notes which you indicated in your original layout. These we wish to send to our agent in Buenos Aires.

Asst. Manager Foreign Department

SHL/SD

O. P. R.
APR 22 1925

April 21, 1925.

Mr. H. R. Treadwell,
Manager Engraving Department.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

I am returning herewith the two sets of graduated sizes for Argentina. Will you kindly indicate on the second set the information about denomination and work size.

We would also ask you to prepare for us a third set which we would like to give our Mr. Williams to take with him on his trip to Central and South America.

Asst. Manager Foreign Department

SHL/SD

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

SUBJECT ARGENTINE

FROM Rio de Janeiro TO New York

FROM RIO DE JANEIRO TO NEW YORK DATE April 24th, 1925.

C P
MAY 12 1925

I am in receipt of your letter of April 7th, enclosing copy of yours of the same date to our agents in Buenos Aires. I shall await with great interest the news of further developments which I trust will be favorable to us.

Yours very truly

JL/BF.

FOREIGN DEPT.

OTHER COPY IN POUCH

MAY 12 1925

RECEIVED

RECEIVED
AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
70-72 BROAD ST.
1925
MAY
12

C.H.SANFORD.

102, EATON SQUARE,
S.W.1.

O.P.P.
MAY 4 1925

25th April 1925.

D.E.Woodhull Esq,
Hyde Park Hotel,
Knightsbridge, SW1.

My dear Woodhull,

Banco de la Republica Argentina

I send you a copy of the letter I had already dictated (and which had been written) before I saw you this morning.

If there is anything in it that you would like changed in any way please let me know and it shall be altered.

You will see that I have impressed upon Mr Sorondo that great care should be taken in any efforts that may be made, and I fancy this, with Mr Gibbs's assistance and explanations, will be sufficient.

I am a little in doubt whether Mr Gibbs is going out to try to obtain the Uruguay issue, and only goes on to the Argentine to see what can be done there.

I am sorry to bother you so much, but I think it better that you should read what has been dictated before the letter is actually sent to Buenos Aires: and, as I say, any changes you may suggest will be made.

Yours sincerely,

C.H.Sanford

P.S.- I enclose also copy of the formal letter of introduction for Mr Gibbs to Samuel B.Hale Company.
I will tell Mr Sorondo to obtain all information, but to do or saynothing until Mr Gibbs arrives; but to have all ready for him.

O.R.P.
MAY 6 1925

LONDON, 24th April 1925.

Miguel Pineiro Sorondo Esq,
Messrs Samuel B.Hale Co.Ltd.
25 de Mayo, 101.
BUENOS AIRES.

Banco de la Republica Argentina

My dear Miguel,

I have given a letter of introduction to Samuel B.Hale Company to Mr Eric N.Gibbs, who is a director of Messrs Bradbury, Wilkinson & Company of London, the foremost steel engraving printers in England.

Mr Gibbs goes out to the River Plate in connection with the proposed new issue of notes by the Uruguay Government, and would like to obtain the new Argentine order also.

I send this letter addressed to you personally as you have the most experience of any member of Hales' directors in dealing with foreign representatives on business in general and this class of business in particular.

The American Bank Note Company will also send their representative to the Argentine, someone who is acquainted with Samuel B.Hale Company: but I fancy that this gentleman would have known only Samuel. The American Bank Note Company control Bradbury, Wilkinsons, but this information should not be made known and I mention it here privately to you, so that you may understand that any proposition that may be made by Bradbury, Wilkinsons will be the same as though made by the American Bank Note Company, of whom we are the representatives.

Mr Woodhull, the president of the American Bank Note Company, is in London and I write this in accord with him.

The telegram that Hales sent to the American Bank Note Company on the 1st April was forwarded to him here.

For the sake of the Argentine I would like to place arguments before you, which you might use in furtherance of the interests of both the country and our friends; but you must be very careful with whom you speak.

The Printing Bureau out there will, I presume, be looking forward to printing themselves the proposed new issue, and any efforts made to have them printed abroad will meet with their opposition; and their power may be such that they may succeed in imposing their views. But there has always been so much

trouble over the proper supervision of the actual printing, to avoid any improper creation of notes, in all the different countries more or less, that the only safeguard is to let the notes be printed either in the United States or in England.

During the crisis in the Argentine, starting with the time of the war, there have been large issues of paper money - and who knows if all that exist are officially issued? It is very difficult for any country to prevent frauds of the kind.

I have urged for a long time past that the Argentine ought to have a new issue printed abroad, and to have everything all ready so that, at some date to be fixed upon, all the banks should have supplies of these notes and public notice should be given that all existing notes must be presented for exchange into the new issue, within a given time. The banks themselves, beginning with the Banco de la Nacion, would have notes with which to replace all that they had in their vaults, as also sufficient to pass out to the public in exchange for what they might bring in for the purpose. In this way counterfeit notes and notes that might have been issued irregularly would come to light; and the new issue would be a definitely known quantity, instead of, as I fear, there being a very indefinite quantity of paper money current in the country.

I understand that a contract has already been entered into for the special watermarked banknote paper to be supplied from here. The use of this paper would make it extremely difficult for the new notes to be counterfeited, and it would be impossible for any unauthorised notes to be struck off the plates, which would not leave the possession of the printers - here in England or in the States, as may be the case.

I would add that, should the Argentine authorities desire the portraits of any Argentines to be incorporated in the notes (say, different portraits for the different denominations of value) these could be arranged for without any difficulty.

I do not think I can say any more, unless it is this - that all your efforts in this connection must be conducted with a great deal of 'tino' as there are a great many people who are always ready to find fault with every proposal that is placed before the government.

Do not forget that the American Bank Note Company are entirely agreeable to any proposition that Bradbury, Wilkinsons may make.

Yours sincerely,

O.B.E.
MAY 14 1925

LONDON,24th April 1925.

Messrs Samuel B.Hale Co.Ltd.
25 de Mayo, 101.
BUENOS AIRES.

Dear Sirs,

Banco de la República Argentina

The bearer of this letter,Mr Eric N.Gibbs,is a director of Messrs Bradbury,Wilkinson & Co.Ltd.,of this city - the foremost steel engraving printers in England.

Mr Gibbs goes out to the Argentine in connection with the business of the printing of the proposed new issue of Argentine notes,and I would be very glad if you would give him every assistance and information that you can in regard to what is being done out there in this matter.

With my best thanks for the attentions that you may show this gentleman,

I am, dear Sirs,

Yours faithfully,

C. P. D.
MAY 7 1925

April 28, 1925.

5/1255

BANKNOTE

RIO (BRAZIL)

evkycERLAG	April 28th Argentine
ABKUHecnal	Agent telegraphed
EDREDajnut	us Government
AZCYJalcur	presented law
ALWIGaftof	National Congress
AXFIBacgar	to obtain authority
EBBAVakwaz	to replace present issue
AXPABalsug	paper money
ECFEXeghux	Stop Are writing fully
ABRIJebnex	and sending
ALRUKedgah	models to you
ADGYZepxab	in care of S.B.Hale Co. Ltd.
ECFDDerbyb	by steamer ----- sailing American Legion
EVSASxxfxxajxap	May 9th Xxxx from here to.
ECFEXabzyk	Stop Arrange to
ECMUCecwum	take this
ECFYCajkes	steamer from

ERLEXabrij	Rio de Janeiro and
AFRAWegfyc	confer with them
ECNEVabzij	telegraph whether you can arrange
AHHECecwum	to do ~~kk~~ this.

BANKNOTE

(SD)

OTHER COPY

Form 101

CABLEGRAM

ALL AMERICA CABLES
MEXICAN TELEGRAPH CO.
MAIN OFFICE: 89 BROAD STREET
(ALL AMERICA CABLES BUILDING)
NEW YORK
TELEPHONE BROAD 6780

BRANCH OFFICES

7 CORTLANDT STREET	TEL. CORTLANDT 1143
20 SPRUCE STREET	TEL. BEEKMAN 2788
128 FRANKLIN STREET	TEL. WALKER 2525
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.	TEL. MADISON SQ. 5056
500 FIFTH AVE., COR. 42ND ST.	TEL. VANDERBILT 9464

JAMES A. SCRYMSER, FOUNDER — JOHN L. MERRILL, PRESIDENT

NUMBER

TIME

M M

CHECK

O. P. D.
MAY 7 1925

Send the following Cablegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to.

"VIA ALL AMERICA" Date.....

BANKNOTE

April 28, 1925.

RIO (BRAZIL)

EVKYCERLAG ABKUHECNAL EDREDAJNUT AZCYJALCUR
ALWIGAFTOF AXFIBACGAR EBBAVAKWAZ AXPABALSUG
ECFEXEGHUX ABRIJEBNEX ALRUKEDGAH ADGYZEPXAB
ECFIDERBYB EVSASAJXAP ECFEXABZYK ECMUCECWUM
ECFYCAJKES ERLEXABRIJ AFRAWEGFYC ECNEVABZIJ
AHHECECWUM

BANKNOTE

G Allison

FULL RATE MESSAGE UNLESS MARKED OTHERWISE

ALL MESSAGES TAKEN BY THIS COMPANY ARE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

To guard against mistakes or delays the sender of a cable message should order it repeated, that is, cabled back to the originating office for comparison. For this, one-quarter the unrepeated cable message rate is charged in addition. Unless specifically stated on its face to be 'a repeated message,' this is an unrepeated cable message and paid for as such.

THIS COMPANY WILL NOT ASSUME ANY RESPONSIBILITY CONCERNING ANY MESSAGE BEYOND THE TERMINUS OF ITS OWN LINES.

It is agreed between the sender of the message on the reverse hereof and this Company, that this Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, nor for non-delivery, to the next connecting telegraph or cable company, or to the addressee, of any unrepeated message, beyond the amount of that portion of the charges which may or shall accrue to this Company out of the amount received from the sender for this Company, and the other companies, by whose lines such message may pass to reach its destination; and that this Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, nor for non-delivery, to the next connecting telegraph or cable company, or to the addressee, of any repeated message, beyond fifty times the extra sum received by this Company from the sender for repeating such message over its own lines, and that this company shall not be liable, in any case for delays arising from interruption in the working of its lines or from congestion of traffic, nor for errors in cipher or obscure messages, or caused by indistinct handwriting or typewriting; and that in any event this Company shall not be held liable for any loss or damage, or for delay or detention, or error caused by storms or the action of the elements, or other acts of God, or by civil or military authority, or by insurrections, riots, rebellions, or dangers incident to the time of war, or by the unlawful acts of individuals. And this Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward any message over the lines of any other Company when necessary to reach its destination.

No responsibility attaches to this Company concerning messages until the same are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; and if a message is sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, or by a messenger of any other company, he acts as the agent of the sender for the purpose of delivering the message and any notice or instructions regarding it to the Company's agent in its said office. Any message sent to the Company's office by private wire or by telephone or by telegraph or through a connecting telegraph, cable, or radio company, is sent at the sender's risk of errors or failures in such service and all of the terms and conditions herein shall apply to the message throughout, and the person receiving such message by private wire or by telephone or by telegraph or through a connecting telegraph, cable, or radio company acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender, and is authorized to assent to these conditions on behalf of the sender.

It is agreed that this Company shall not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in any case where the claim is not presented to it in writing within sixty days after the message is filed with this Company for transmission.

It is agreed that prompt and correct transmission and delivery of this message shall be presumed in any action for recovery of the tolls therefor, subject, however, to rebuttal by competent evidence.

It is agreed that the exemptions above stated shall apply both to Mexican Telegraph Company and to All America Cables, Incorporated.

The above terms and conditions shall be binding upon the receiver as well as the sender of this cablegram.

No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

ALL AMERICA CABLES, INCORPORATED,
MEXICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
John L. Merrill, President.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES

NEW YORK CITY—addresses and telephone connections—*See other side*

WASHINGTON, D. C.
1126 Connecticut Ave., N. W.

GALVESTON, TEXAS,
Strand and 21st Street.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.,
312 Magazine Street.

MEXICO,
Tampico
Vera Cruz,
City of Mexico,
Puerto Mexico,
Salina Cruz.

GUATEMALA,
San José.

SALVADOR,
La Libertad.

NICARAGUA,
San Juan del Sur.

COSTA RICA,
Port Limon,
San José,
Puntarenas.

PANAMA,
Panama,
Balboa,
Colon.

COLOMBIA,
Buenaventura,
Cartegena.

CUBA,
Fisherman's Point,
Santiago.

PORTO RICO,
Ponce,
San Juan.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC,
Santo Domingo.

ECUADOR,
Esmeraldas,
Santa Elena,
Guayaquil.

PERU,
Paita,
Callao,
Lima,
Trujillo.

BOLIVIA,
Corocoro,
La Paz.

CHILE,
Iquique,
Antofagasta,
Valparaiso,
Santiago,
Tacna,
Arica.

ARGENTINA,
Buenos Aires,
Mendoza,
Rosario.

URUGUAY,
Montevideo.

BRAZIL,
Rio de Janeiro,
Santos,
Sao Paulo.

Cablegrams marked "VIA ALL AMERICA" are accepted at all Postal Telegraph and Canadian Pacific Railways Telegraph offices.

C. P. D.
MAY 7 1925

Rio de Janeiro, Rec'd Apr. 29, 1925.

A.B.N.Co

N.Y.

EVLADestaj	April 29th Refer to your telegram of 25th
EGKEHecmyh	Yes will take
ERBYBevwek	American Legion May 22nd

John Lane

FOREIGN DEPT.
APR 29 1925

OTHER COPY
PACKET 93 Trip

(IW)

TIME OF RECEIPT SHOWN ON THIS MESSAGE IS EASTERN STANDARD TIME

Form 1281

WESTERN UNION CABLEGRAM

1925 APR 29 AM 10 15

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

Received at 40 Broad Street, New York

MZ NL2 JE

C. P. D.
MAY 7 1925

RIODEJANEIRO 5 29 1150A WU

229

BANKNOTE American Bank Note Co
70-72 Broad St.

NEWYORK

EVLADESTAJ EGKEHECMYH ERBYBEVWEK

FOREIGN DEPT.

APR 29 1925



RECEIVED
1925 APR 29

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

FROM
Rio de Janeiro
TO
New York

SUBJECT ARGENTINE

C P
MAY 12 1925

FROM RIO DE JANEIRO TO NEW YORK

DATE April 29th, 1925.

8

Your telegram reading as follows:

April 28th. Argentine Agent telegraphs us Government presented law National Congress to obtain authority to replace present issue paper money. Stop. Are writing fully and sending models to you in care of Samuel B. Hale Co.Ltd. by steamer american Legion sailing May 9th from here to. Stop. Arrange to take this steamer from Rio de Janeiro and confer with them. Telegraph whether you can arrange to do this.

I confirm my telegram:

April 29th. Yes. Will take American Legion May 22nd.

Yours very truly,

JL/BF.

FOREIGN DEPT.

OTHER COPY IN PACKET 543 Jan 40

MAY 12 1925

RECEIVED

RECEIVED
MAY 15 1920
AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

FROM
Rio de Janeiro
TO
New York

SUBJECT ARGENTINA - Projected Emission Law

FROM RIO DE JANEIRO TO NEW YORK DATE May 5th, 1925.

FOREIGN DEPT. MAY 20 1925 C.P. JUN 15 1925

In the Jornal do Commercio of to-day there is published a communication from Buenos Aires regarding the above-mentioned project. I give below a translation of the article even though our B. A. agents may have sent you complete details of the projected law:

The Argentine Government is entirely decided, being so far convinced that it is indispensible, to renew all the circulating medium.
For due approval there was presented to the Federal Congress a project whereby the Executive will be authorized to order the Caixa de Conversão to emit 1,388,142,280.50 in paper money to exchange for the notes actually in circulation so that, when the time stipulated in the respective article of the projected law expires, all the emissions made prior to the law will have been retired. The period for said exchange will be two years, commencing with the day set by the Executive to put the operation into force. After that period unexchanged notes lose their value, though the Caixa de Conversão, however, may continue to exchange the notes for a further period of six months. The sizes, types and denominations of the new notes will be decided by the Caixa de Conversão, with the approval of the Government, and will be from 50 centavos to 5000 pesos paper. If, between the quantities indicated and the notes exchanged, there be a balance in favor of the former, the Executive is authorized to issue notes in an amount equal to the expenses which the law gives rise to, applying the balance to the amortization of the floating debt.
The message sets forth the reasons which induced the Government to submit it to Congress. Law Nº 3505 of September 30th, 1897, authorized the Executive to renew all the fiduciary money in circulation and at the same time that it decreed a period of not more than three years for the substitution of the old notes, it was stipulated that the Government give three months' notice of the date whereon the unexchanged notes would lose value. Regulations were issued on October 15th of that year and the respective decree ordered that the printing of new notes be made by the Casa da Moeda under the direct supervision of the Caixa da Conversão and that, as soon as the Caixa were supplied with the necessary notes to begin and maintain the service of renewal, the Executive be advised in order to have the respective stipulations of Law Nº 3505 carried out. On account of the difficulties which Casa da Moeda encountered in printing the notes in due time and of the attention


RECEIVED
MAY 25 1:25

which the Caixa had to give in carrying out Conversion Law Nº 3871, advice to the Executive was delayed. And the Caixa until the middle of 1908 was in no position to take up the task of renewing the notes.
In these circumstances the Government naturally turned to Congress, informing it on July 13th, 1906, that it had been impossible to carry out the terms of Law Nº 3505 and soliciting the approval of a new law.
The Senate discussed the matter and in the session of July 18th of the following year gave its approval to a projected law, which lacked, however, the respective sanction on the part of the Chamber of Deputies.
The message now presented recalls that more than 27 years have passed since Law Nº 3505 was voted and that, in spite of this, everything is in the same conditions of that time, without being able to carry out the regulations for the substitution of the old issues.
Article 2 of the projected law which, as we have said, has just been presented to Congress, sets a period of two years for the exchange of all notes actually in circulation, after which they lose their value, unless the Caixa de Conversão sees fit to grant a further six months.
The message observes that, if it be not stipulated that the notes lose their circulating value once the time limit expires, the measure will be useless. Otherwise, the public, realizing the exchange continues indefinitely, will likewise continue to receive the old notes as in the past, knowing that the Caixa de Conversão will exchange them at any moment.
In that way, the multiplicity of the old emissions which actually circulate will impede the unifying emission which the Government has aspired to for many years. The Caixa de Conversão has special records of each emission and every note received is classified in accordance with its respective emission and value. This gives rise to much work, complications and delay.
"It is fitting", the message says, "That the nation know what is to be done regarding the old emissions. Only by retiring those notes within set periods can it know what is the exact amount of notes destroyed and of those in circulation." Aside from that, the nation can not eternally bestow on those notes a value which is lost through renunciation, negligence or failure to comply with a law which orders their retirement.
A fiduciary money of one single issue lends much better service to the public and to the State.

The rest of the article is a commentary on the 1924 report of the Banco de la Nación Argentina.

Yours very truly,

JI/EF.

OTHER COPY IN PACKET 173 Trip

John Lane

RECEIVED
MAY 5
1 25

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

SUBJECT ARGENTINE BANK NOTES

To John Lane,
c/o S.B.Hale Co.
Buenos Aires.

DATE May 6,1925.

New York
to
Rio de Janeiro

On April 2nd we received a cable from our Agents in Buenos Aires, Messrs. S.B.Hale Co., copy of which we sent you in our letter of April 7th. We also gave you the text of our cable to them in which we said we would prepare models and send specimens.

Feeling that this is a most important affair we cabled you on April 28th:-

> "April 28th, Argentine agent telegraphed us government presented law National Congress to obtain authority to replace present issue paper money. Stop. Are writing fully and sending models to you in care of S.B.Hale Co. Ltd. by steamer "American Legion" sailing May 9th from here to. Stop. Arrange to take this steamer from Rio de Janeiro and confer with them; telegraph whether you can arrange to do this."

---

and received your reply of the 29th as follows:-

> "April 29th, refer to your telegram of 25th yes, will take American legion May 22nd."

Without any details whatsoever we have simply gone ahead and prepared a schedule of sizes for nine denominations of bank notes, the smallest of which is based on a One Peso note now in circulation, and the other sizes worked up proportionately for the other denominations we take it they will issue, up to 1000 Pesos.

It is of course understood that the sizes of their notes will be made by them, but the ones we give you are in proper proportion - one with the other, and work out well on our printing presses.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

New York to Rio de Janeiro

SUBJECT

Argentine Bank Notes

John Lane
c/o S.B.Hale Co
Buenos Aires.

DATE

ABN+Co ack 10/20/15 re #614 Ltr

So that you may give them some idea of our style of note we have made up models for two denominations, faces and backs. We have purposely chosen the 1 Peso, the smallest, and the 1000 - the largest. Our models are based on a steel face and back with a Major tint on the face; this is the manner in which we would like to furnish all denominations of such an issue.

4 models left with ABN+Co 1st Feb/16 in #593 Dec 5/15 Enclosed

su Ltr ack 5/13

The vignettes on our models are taken from our stock and may or may not meet with their approval. With this in mind we are enclosing proofs of three of our other stock vignettes, any one of which might be an appropriate subject for either a single denomination or the entire issue. It occurs to us that on an issue of this kind they would doubtless want special vignettes of their own selection.

We would particularly point out to you the variety and elegance of the lathe work as shown on the back of our 1000 Pesos model. We do not hesitate to say that such designs and workmanship could not be furnished by any other bank note engraving concern in the world.

List of contents in 614 specimens Ack 4/19/16

In addition to our models we have also made up a specimen book, which we are enclosing, containing some of our latest bank note proofs.

The matter of prices depends, as you know, entirely upon the quantities and sizes of each denomination, and since we have no idea of what these would be we have not tried to make up figures for you, of any kind. However, feeling that this is a point upon which they will doubtless want to know something at once and that you have to give some idea of our prices, you might bear in mind your quotations to the Banco do Brasil

which, to refresh your memory, we give you herewith:-

50,000,000	-	1	Milreis	Notes	at	$ 8.00	per 1000
15,000,000	-	2	"	"	"	8.50	" "
10,000,000	-	5	"	"	"	9.00	" "
10,000,000	-	10	"	"	"	12.00	" "
5,000,000	-	20	"	"	"	15.00	" "
2,000,000	-	50	"	"	"	18,00	" "
1,000,000	-	100	"	"	"	21.00	" "
500,000	-	200	"	"	"	25.00	" "
200,000	-	500	"	"	"	45.00	" "
200,000	-	1000	"	"	"	47.50	" "

It is of course understood that such figures would only be tentative and must be based on quantities and sizes more or less similar. As a matter of fact our advice to you is not to quote even tentative prices until they have given you some idea as to what they are going to want. You can then send us an urgent cable and we shall reply immediately, giving you figures.

You will remember that the 1, 2, and 5 Milreis notes for the Banco do Brasil carried but one steel printing with a Major tint back; therefore, on a note with two steel printings and a Major tint on the face - such as we now propose to furnish, we should be entitled to more money and, as a guide to you, should you find it absolutely necessary to give tentative figures, we would say you might quote $9.00 per 1000 for the 1 Peso, and $10.00 per 1000 for the 5 Pesos .

Since telegraphing you on April 28th the thought occurred to us that it would be a great advantage to you to have this letter with our models and specimens for your perusal on your way down. We are, therefore, arranging to

to hand it to the Purser of the S.S."American Legion" for delivery to you when you come on board at Rio. So that you may know of this new arrangement we today cabled you:-

> "May 6th, envelope has been given Purser "American Legion" addressed to you;claim it when you arrive on board."

We are also telegraphing today to Hale Co. as follows:-

> " May 6th, refer to your telegram of 1st April, Argentine currency, have asked John Lane, our representative in Brazil to proceed to Buenos Aires - "American Legion" to arrive May 26th."

We leave the matter entirely in your hands to handle with Messrs. S.B.Hale Co.

As you know, we stand ready to give you any and all help we can and wishing you every success, remain,

Yours very truly,

Manager Foreign Department.

P.S.We enclose copy of our letter of same date to Messrs. Hale Co.

FWG/IW

OTHER COPY IN PACKET 593 Trip

DUPLICATE SENT

See 8/27/36

May 6,1925.

BANKNOTE(John Lane)

RIO(Brazil)

EVRONahtat	May 6th Envelope
AJMOT	has been given
PURSER	
ERBYB abgak	"American Legion" addressed
EDGAH adnoh	to you claim
AKXUBacbod	it when you arrive
ACVAX enpab	on board

—

A.B.N.Co

(IW).

Form 101

CABLEGRAM

ALL AMERICA CABLES
MEXICAN TELEGRAPH CO.
MAIN OFFICE: 89 BROAD STREET
(ALL AMERICA CABLES BUILDING)
NEW YORK
TELEPHONE BROAD 6780

BRANCH OFFICES

1 CORTLANDT STREET	TEL. CORTLANDT 1143
67 SPRUCE STREET	TEL. BEEKMAN 2788
128 FRANKLIN STREET	TEL. WALKER 2525
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.	TEL. MADISON SQ. 5056
500 FIFTH AVE., COR. 42ND ST.	TEL. VANDERBILT 9464

NUMBER

TIME

M M

CHECK

O. P. C. MAY 7, 1925

JAMES A. SCRYMSER, FOUNDER — JOHN L. MERRILL, PRESIDENT

Send the following Cablegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to.

"VIA ALL AMERICA"

Date.....

BANKNOTE

May 6,1925.

RIO(Brazil)

EVRONAHTAT AJMOT PURSER ERBYBABGAK

EDGAHADNOH AKXUBACBOD ACVAXENPAB

FULL RATE MESSAGE UNLESS MARKED OTHERWISE

ALL MESSAGES TAKEN BY THIS COMPANY ARE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

To guard against mistakes or delays the sender of a cable message should order it repeated, that is, cabled back to the originating office for comparison. For this, one-quarter the unrepeated cable message rate is charged in addition. Unless specifically stated on its face to be 'a repeated message,' this is an unrepeated cable message and paid for as such.

THIS COMPANY WILL NOT ASSUME ANY RESPONSIBILITY CONCERNING ANY MESSAGE BEYOND THE TERMINUS OF ITS OWN LINES.

It is agreed between the sender of the message on the reverse hereof and this Company, that this Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, nor for non-delivery, to the next connecting telegraph or cable company, or to the addressee, of any unrepeated message, beyond the amount of that portion of the charges which may or shall accrue to this Company out of the amount received from the sender for this Company, and the other companies, by whose lines such message may pass to reach its destination; and that this Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, nor for non-delivery, to the next connecting telegraph or cable company, or to the addressee, of any repeated message, beyond fifty times the extra sum received by this Company from the sender for repeating such message over its own lines, and that this company shall not be liable, in any case for delays arising from interruption in the working of its lines or from congestion of traffic, nor for errors in cipher or obscure messages, or caused by indistinct handwriting or typewriting; and that in any event this Company shall not be held liable for any loss or damage, or for delay or detention, or error caused by storms or the action of the elements, or other acts of God, or by civil or military authority, or by insurrections, riots, rebellions, or dangers incident to the time of war, or by the unlawful acts of individuals. And this Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward any message over the lines of any other Company when necessary to reach its destination.

No responsibility attaches to this Company concerning messages until the same are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; and if a message is sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, or by a messenger of any other company, he acts as the agent of the sender for the purpose of delivering the message and any notice or instructions regarding it to the Company's agent in its said office. Any message sent to the Company's office by private wire or by telephone or by telegraph or through a connecting telegraph, cable, or radio company, is sent at the sender's risk of errors or failures in such service and all of the terms and conditions herein shall apply to the message throughout, and the person receiving such message by private wire or by telephone or by telegraph or through a connecting telegraph, cable, or radio company acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender, and is authorized to assent to these conditions on behalf of the sender.

It is agreed that this Company shall not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in any case where the claim is not presented to it in writing within sixty days after the message is filed with this Company for transmission.

It is agreed that prompt and correct transmission and delivery of this message shall be presumed in any action for recovery of the tolls therefor, subject, however, to rebuttal by competent evidence.

It is agreed that the exemptions above stated shall apply both to Mexican Telegraph Company and to All America Cables, Incorporated.

The above terms and conditions shall be binding upon the receiver as well as the sender of this cablegram.

No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

ALL AMERICA CABLES, INCORPORATED,
MEXICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
John L. Merrill, President.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES

NEW YORK CITY—addresses and telephone connections—*See other side*

WASHINGTON, D. C.
1126 Connecticut Ave., N. W.

GALVESTON, TEXAS.
Strand and 21st Street.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.,
312 Magazine Street,

MEXICO,
Tampico
Vera Cruz,
City of Mexico,
Puerto Mexico,
Salina Cruz.

GUATEMALA,
San José.

SALVADOR,
La Libertad.

NICARAGUA,
San Juan del Sur.

COSTA RICA,
Port Limon,
San José,
Puntarenas.

PANAMA,
Panama,
Balboa,
Colon.

COLOMBIA,
Buenaventura,
Cartegena.

CUBA,
Fisherman's Point,
Santiago.

PORTO RICO,
Ponce,
San Juan.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC,
Santo Domingo.

ECUADOR,
Esmeraldas,
Santa Elena,
Guayaquil.

PERU,
Paita,
Callao,
Lima,
Trujillo.

BOLIVIA,
Corocoro,
La Paz.

CHILE,
Iquique,
Antofagasta,
Valparaiso,
Santiago,
Tacna,
Arica.

ARGENTINA,
Buenos Aires,
Mendoza,
Rosario.

URUGUAY,
Montevideo.

BRAZIL,
Rio de Janeiro,
Santos,
Sao Paulo.

Cablegrams marked "VIA ALL AMERICA" are accepted at all Postal Telegraph and Canadian Pacific Railways Telegraph offices.

O. P. D.
MAY 7 1925

May 6,1925.

Mr. S. E. Ellis,
Munson Steamship Line,
Munson Building,
67 Wall St.,New York.

Dear Sir:-

Our Mr. Scott informs me he has spoken to you about an envelope we should like to have handed to the Purser of the S.S."American Legion" for delivery to our Mr. John Lane, of Rio de Janeiro, who is to board this steamer at Rio and proceed to Buenos Aires.

In accordance with your request we might mention that our envelope contains models, some specimens and a letter of instructions to our Mr. Lane which, though most valuable to us, have no commercial value. We have cabled Mr. Lane at Rio to claim this envelope when boarding the ship.

If you will be good enough to have this envelope handed to your Purser with instructions to deliver it to Mr. Lane on board at Rio, we assure you we shall be most obliged, since it will give him the opportunity of studying and making himself familiar with what we should like him to do for us in Buenos Aires before landing there.

Yours very truly,

FWG/IW

Manager Foreign Department.

May 6,1925.

COPY
MAY 7 1925

Messrs. S.B.Hale Co.,Ltd.,
25 de Mayo 101,
Buenos Aires,Argentina.

Dear Sirs:-

ARGENTINE BANK NOTES.

We confirm our cable to you of this date reading as follows:-

"May 6th, refer to your telegram of 1st April, Argentine Currency,have asked John Lane, our representative in Brazil proceed to Buenos Aires,"American Legion" to arrive May 26th."

Feeling that our Mr. Lane could be of considerable assistance to you from the practical standpoint, we have sent to him our models, a specimen book and all the data we could give him to put him in a position to assist you in every way possible, to enable you to obtain this work for us. We are sure you will find his knowledge of our business of value and are wishing for you every success to secure at least some of this business.

Yours very truly,

FWG/IW

Manager Foreign Department.

Left with H & Co

See Letter 5/12/25
" " 8/27/36

May 6,1925.

5/6/25

HALE(S.B.Hale Co.)

BUENOSAIRES(Argentine)

EVRON eslox	May 6th Refer to your telegram of 1st
EVFEPerlag	April Argentine
aggax ACCOZ	Currency have asked
EPXIBebcix	John Lane our representative in
ERLORazgep	Brazil proceed to
ERLEGerbyb	Buenos Aires "American Legion"
acbycevwyp	to arrive May 26th

ENPAB - A.B.N.Co

(IW)

Form 101

CABLEGRAM

ALL AMERICA CABLES
MEXICAN TELEGRAPH CO.
MAIN OFFICE: 89 BROAD STREET
(ALL AMERICA CABLES BUILDING)
NEW YORK
TELEPHONE BROAD 6780

BRANCH OFFICES

[redacted] CORTLANDT STREET	TEL. CORTLANDT 1143
[redacted] SPRUCE STREET	TEL. BEEKMAN 2788
128 FRANKLIN STREET	TEL. WALKER 2525
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.	TEL. MADISON SQ. 5056
500 FIFTH AVE., COR. 42ND ST.	TEL. VANDERBILT 9464

JAMES A. SCRYMSER, FOUNDER — JOHN L. MERRILL, PRESIDENT

NUMBER

TIME

M M

CHECK

O. P. R.
MAY 7 1925

Send the following Cablegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to.

"VIA ALL AMERICA"

Date.....

May 6,1925.

Q

HALE

BUENOSAIRES(Argentina)

EVRONESLOX EVFEPERLAG AGGAXACCOZ

EPXIBEBCIX ERLORAZGEP ERLEGERBYB

ACBYCEVWYP ENPAB

FULL RATE MESSAGE UNLESS MARKED OTHERWISE

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MEXICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
John L. Merrill, President.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES

NEW YORK CITY—addresses and telephone connections—*See other side*

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1126 Connecticut Ave., N. W.

GALVESTON, TEXAS,
Strand and 21st Street.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.,
312 Magazine Street,

MEXICO,
Tampico
Vera Cruz,
City of Mexico,
Puerto Mexico,
Salina Cruz.

GUATEMALA,
San José,

SALVADOR,
La Libertad.

NICARAGUA,
San Juan del Sur.

COSTA RICA,
Port Limon,
San José,
Puntarenas.

PANAMA,
Panama,
Balboa,
Colon.

COLOMBIA,
Buenaventura,
Cartegena.

CUBA,
Fisherman's Point,
Santiago.

PORTO RICO,
Ponce,
San Juan.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC,
Santo Domingo.

ECUADOR,
Esmeraldas,
Santa Elena,
Guayaquil.

PERU,
Paita,
Callao,
Lima,
Trujillo.

BOLIVIA,
Corocoro,
La Paz.

CHILE,
Iquique,
Antofagasta,
Valparaiso,
Santiago,
Tacna,
Arica.

ARGENTINA,
Buenos Aires,
Mendoza,
Rosario.

URUGUAY,
Montevideo.

BRAZIL,
Rio de Janeiro,
Santos,
Sao Paulo.

Cablegrams marked "VIA ALL AMERICA" are accepted at all Postal Telegraph and Canadian Pacific Railways Telegraph offices.

C P D
MAY 9 1925

CABLE ADDRESS "IDOLWOLF"
WATKINS, A.B.C. SCOTT'S
AND BENTLEYS CODES

Munson Steamship Line.

Munson Building 67 Wall St.
New York,

May 7, 1925.

DIRECTORS
CARLOS W. MUNSON, CHAIRMAN
FRANK C. MUNSON, PRESIDENT
ASMUS LEONHARD, VICE PRESIDENT
FRANKLIN M. KELLOGG VICE PRESIDENT
CHESTER B. KELLOGG, VICE PRESIDENT
CHARLES M. DIMM, TREASURER
JOHN W. REYNOLDS, SECRETARY

SEE EJ

Freight Traffic Department

The American Bank Note Company,
70 Broad Street,
New York City

Gentlemen:-

Attention Mr. F. W. Gullett

We have for acknowledgement your letter of May 6th, and envelope which Mr. Scott has handed us. We are placing this on the S/S AMERICAN LEGION in care of Mr. Santaella, Purser, as per copy of letter attached. This should insure the package being delivered safely to Mr. Lane.

Yours very truly,

MUNSON STEAMSHIP LINE

J. E. Ellis

General Freight Agent - South American Service

FOREIGN DEPT.
MAY 8 1925

RECEIVED
AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
70-72 BROAD ST. N.Y.
P M
1925
MAY
8

O P D
MAY 8 1925

May 7, 1925.

SEE EJ

Freight Traffic Department

Mr. Santaella, Purser,

% AMERICAN LEGION

Dear Sir:-

The envelope which we are sending with this letter has been handed to us by our good friends, the American Bank Note Company. Their Mr. Lane will board your ship at Rio de Janeiro for Buenos Aires on the present voyage. The material enclosed will be needed in his solicitation of business in the Argentine, and we request that you kindly hold the envelope until such time as he may call for it on boarding the vessel.

Yours very truly,

MUNSON STEAMSHIP LINE

SEE

General Freight Agent - South American Service

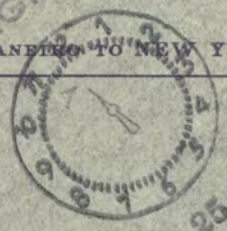
cc American Bank Note Co.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

FROM
Rio de Janeiro
TO
New York

SUBJECT ARGENTINE

FROM RIO DE JANEIRO TO NEW YORK DATE May 7th, 1925.



Your telegram reading as follows:

> May 6th. Envelope has been given purser "American Legion" addressed to you. Claim it when you arrive. American Bank Note Comapany.

I have written a letter to the purser of the boat to hold same for me until I claim it when I go aboard; this, in case he might possibly bring it ashore here and leave it at the agents' office.

From your letter of April 15th I note with regret the death of Mr. Samuel Hale Pearson.

Yours very truly,

John Lane

JL/BF.

OTHER COPY IN
POCKET 593 Trip

ARGENTINE

Rio de Janeiro
TO
New York

May 7th, 1925.

RECEIVED

"Your telegram reading as follows:

May 6th. Envelope has been given purser "American Legion" addressed to you. Cleared it when you arrive. American Bank Note Company.

I have written a letter to the purser of the boat to hold same for me until I claim it when I go aboard; this, in case he might possibly bring it before and leave it at the agents' office.

From your letter of April 15th I note with regret the death of Mr. Samuel Hale Pearson.

Yours very truly,

JLVBr.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

New York to Rio de Janeiro

SUBJECT: ARGENTINE BANK NOTES
URUGUAY BANK NOTES AND STAMPS

To John Lane
c/o S.B.Hale Co.
Buenos Aires.

DATE: May 8,1925.

C R D
MAY 9 1925

Since dictating our correspondence with reference to the above subjects, which letter, as advised, we sent to you in care of the Purser of the"American Legion" - to be handed to you when boarding the steamer, our President - Mr. Woodhull, has just returned from Europe and gave us some information which we deem necessary to impart to you, in order to enable you to handle the situation intelligently, in your usual diplomatic way.

For your private information we hand you herewith copy of letter written by :

Mr. Charles H. Sanford (ex-partner of S.B.Hale Co.Ltd) dated April 24th, addressed to Miguel Pineiro Sorondo.

Copy of letter of April 24th - written by Mr. Charles H. Samford, introducing Mr. Eric N. Gibbs of B. W. & Co. to Samuel B. Hale Co.,Ltd.

Copy of letter of April 25th, addressed to Mr. Woodhull, signed by C.H. Sanford.

All the above are self-explanatory.

At the time we wrote you with regard to the Argentine notes we were not aware of the fact that the Argentine Government had already contracted with Portals for their watermarked paper. (This firm furnishes all the paper to the Bank of England for its notes). You understand, of course, this naturally puts a different phase on our chances of securing the order for bank notes. However, you will be in a better position to determine this after your interview with Messrs. S.B.Hale Co.Ltd.

This will also explain to you the reason why Mr. C.H.Sanford and Mr. Woodhull thought that, in view of the paper being manufactured in England, B.W.& Co. would probably be in a better position to obtain the order for the notes; hence these various letters.

It is the general opinion, however, that the Argentine Government - having ordered the watermark, must have the idea of doing the printing in its own plant, as they have been doing for the last twenty years, and will not have recourse to an outsider for the same, especially when one considers that the printing plant is entirely in the hands of politicians, who probably will never consent to letting it go out of their hands.

However, you will be a better judge to tell us something about this after you have seen Messrs. Hale Co.

It will be well to find out for yourself, if you can do so, the importance of the contract for the watermarked paper, if any and, if so, for how many years,- as it is quite possible that this might be simply a trial order. Also find out what would be the probable quantity of notes the Government is likely to order - in case of an entirely new issue; in other words - secure all possible information with reference to this prospective order.

This,however, should not discourage you from interesting the Government in our own notes, should you find that there is the least chance

to interest them in good steel engraved notes, of greater durability - therefore, more economical and offering the best protection against counterfeiting.

URUGUAY BANK NOTES AND POSTAGE STAMPS

One thing we did not bring to your attention in our past correspondence is the fact that Mr. Eric N. Gibbs, of B. W. & Co., left England for Buenos Aires and Montevideo on May 1st, due to arrive about the 22nd of May.

Mr. Portals has positively secured - from the Banco de la República del Uruguay, the order for watermarked paper for their bank notes, and have - in turn, recommended B.W. & Co. as the best people to execute the printing of their notes, which heretofore were furnished by Waterlow.

Mr. Gibbs goes down there with models and prices and expects to close that business. So as far as the bank note business is concerned you should not interfere.

With regard to postage stamps - this is another question,- in fact I feel that you should not lose a minute and ought to begin at once - letting the Argentine bank note business wait until you have ascertained the exact situation and then govern yourself accordinly.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

SUBJECT: ARGENTINE BANK NOTES
URUGUAY BANK NOTES AND STAMPS

To John Lane
c/o J.B.Hale Co
Buenos Aires.

DATE

New York
to
Rio de Janeiro

Mr. Gibbs is not to interfere without first referring the matter here and I am writing him by this mail, as per copy of letter herewith, after having taken up the matter with Mr. Woodhull.

Herewith please find the original of my letter to Mr. Gibbs, which you will please hand over to him - after you have looked him up.

With our very best wishes for your success, we remain,

Yours very truly,

Vice President.

JC/IW

FOREIGN COPY IN PACKET

6 Letters - 93 Trip

C P C
MAY 9 1925

May 8,1925.

Attention Mr. S. E. Ellis
General Freight Agent-South American Service

Munson Steamship Line,
Munson Building,
67 Wall St.,
New York.

Dear Sirs:-

Permit us to thank you for your courtesy in the matter of handing to your Purser on the"American Legion" - the package sent you for our Mr. John Lane.

May we impose further by asking if you will be good enough to also send him the letter we enclose herewith, which is most important and has only developed today.

Assuring you of our appreciation, we remain

Yours very truly,

Manager Foreign Department.

FWG/IW

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY

C.P.R.
JUN -5 1925

Samuel B. Hale Company, Limited

Buenos Aires, May 8th, 1925.

FOREIGN DEPT.

JUN 3 1925

The President,

American Bank Note Company,

70, Broad Street - NEW YORK

Dear Sir,

ARGENTINE BANK NOTES

We are duly in receipt of your favor of 7th April confirming the cablegrams exchanged with regard to the proposed change of currency law, and we now beg to acknowledge your telegram of the 6th inst. reading as follows:-

" 6th May. Refer to your telegram of 1st. April.
" Argentine currency, have asked John Lane, our
" representative Brasil, proceed to Buenos Aires
" 'American Legion' to arrive 26th May."

of which we take due note and shall have pleasure of going into this matter fully with Mr. Lane when here, but we may say that we are afraid that the consideration of the proposed law by our Congress, will be greatly deferred. It is to be hoped, however, that it will be treated during the present period of sessions which expires on 30th September next.

For your better information we enclose a cutting giving a translation of the project of law presented by the Government.-

Yours faithfully,

Secretary.

Director.

"THE STANDARD"

Renewal of Money

The Executive Power sent yesterday to Congress a message and draft bill relative to the renewal of the monetary notes of all the issues at present in circulation. The text of the bill is as follows :

"Art. 1.—The Caja de Conversion is herewith authorized to issue up to the sum of $1.388.142.-230.52 m|n. with the sole object of exchanging the new notes for those at present in circulation, in order that all the notes issued prior to the sanction of the present law may disappear within the term fixed by the following Article.

Art. 2.—The time limit for the exchange of the notes will be of two years, counting from the date on which the Executive Power decides to commence the operation; on the expiry of this term the old bills which should not be exchanged will lose their monetary value but the Caja de Conversion will receive them in exchange for new notes during a further six months.

Art. 3.—The design and the values of the new bills which will oscillate between $0.50 and $5.000, will be determined by the Caja with the approval of the Executive Power.

Art. 4.—If there should be a difference between the amount mentioned in Art. 1 and that of the old notes received in exchange, the balance will be utilized by the Executive to cover the expenses occasioned by the present law and for the amortization of the floating debt."

In the accompanying message the Executive states that 37 years have elapsed since the sanction of Law 3.505, relative to the renewal of the money in circulation, and that, despite this fact, we are still in the same condition of that epoch, the provisions relative to the withdrawal of the old issues not having been complied with. The Executive expresses the opinion that the notes of the different issues should be withdrawn from circulation without further delay and that the exchange of the old notes for the new ones should be made within a reasonable time limit such as that established in Article 2 of the present bill, otherwise the measure would prove ineffectual since the public would continue to receive and circulate the notes indefinitely knowing that they were exchangeable by the Caja de Conversion at any time. The Nation, the message adds, ought to know what attitude to adopt in regard to the old issues and it is only by withdrawing these within a fixed limit of time that it will be possible to know the exact amount of the notes which have been lost or destroyed and of those remaining in circulation.

It is probable that the bill will be discussed in Congress during the first sessions of the ordinary period.

C. P. R.
JUN -5 1925

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

May 23rd filing date

July 6, 1925

ARGENTINE - Bank Notes
URUGUAY - " " & Stamps

Mr. Gullett -

Herewith Mr. John Lane's duplicate letter of May 23rd. To date, the original has not been received for filing.

C Rose

S.H.G. used this "dupe" for ack- his letter 7/7/25

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

SUBJECT ARGENTINE - Bank Notes
URUGUAY - " " & Stamps

FROM RIO DE JANEIRO TO NEW YORK

C.P. JUN 23 1925

C.P.R. JUL -8 1925

s.s."AMERICAN LEGION",
on route to Buenos Aires
DATE May 23rd,1925.

FROM
Rio de Janeiro
TO
New York

Segunda Via

I am in receipt of your letter of May 6th, enclosing copy of your letter of like date to our agents in Buenos Aires, and that of May 8th, enclosing copies of the four letters as stated therein, together with an envelope addressed to Mr. Eric N. Gibbs to be handed to him. I am also in receipt of the package containing,

1 book Specimens Bank Notes
1 set blank forms to show sizes for nine denominations of notes
1 model, one peso Argentine note (Face)
1 " " " " " (Back)
1 " 1000 " " " (Face)
1 " 1000 " " " (Back)
3 Proofs Stock Vignettes - C-1605, C-1650 and C-1694

I have taken very good note of your suggestions and instructions.

Yours very truly,

John Lane

FOREIGN DEPT.

JUN 25 1925

JL

(This is "Dupl" copy - where is original?)
CR
7/8

RECEIVED
1925 JUN 23
AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY

FOREIGN DEPT.

C.P.R. JUN 25 1925

6/24/25

JUN 23 1925

Samuel B. Hale Company, Limited

Buenos Aires, June 2nd, 1925

The President,

American Bank Note Company,

70, Broad Street - NEW YORK

Dear Sir,

ARGENTINE BANK NOTES

We beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor of 6th May regarding the visit to this country of your Mr. John Lane in connection with the above business. We have now pleasure in informing you that this gentleman arrived on the 26th ulto. and we are sure that his presence here will be exceedingly useful for the negotiations that will have to be carried on. We have introduced him to the Presidents of the Caja de Conversión and Banco de la Nación Argentina, having shown to the former the models you have sent out. We shall continue steadily promoting your interests in this matter, and hope, if the law is approved, that your proposals will be favorably considered.

Mr. Lane has gone over to Montevideo for a few days accompanied by our Director, Dr. Miguel Piñeiro Sorondo, who will introduce him to the different officials in that country, in connection with the proposed stamp issue.

Yours faithfully,

Secretary.

President.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

C.P.H. JUN 25 1925

6/24/25

FROM Rio de Janeiro TO New York

SUBJECT ARGENTINE

FROM RIO DE JANEIRO TO NEW YORK

Montevideo
DATE June 4th, 1925

Your letters of May 6th and 8th. The first observation I have to make is that the Government has not contracted for any paper for the projected retirement of the entire circulating paper currency, and that we stand as good a chance as our competitors, including the Casa de Moneda, to get all or part of any order given out by the Caja de Conversión.

In the first place, the Government could not invite tenders for supplying paper for this purpose before Congress had made the project law; and in the second, the Casa de Moneda would need so long a period of time to equip itself properly that such tenders would not likely be invited so far ahead of a definitive decision on the exact kind, design and size of notes. Whatever paper they have contracted for is for current needs.

As I see it now, the one considerable factor, perhaps the only one, which could prevent foreign concerns from being asked even to quote, is the entrenched feeling to have the work produced in the country and the opposition of the Casa de Moneda interests and of some of the Caja interests. All previous laws and regulations have specifically stipulated that the notes be printed in the Casa de Moneda. It should also be remembered that the Caja is somewhat wedded to watermarked paper.

Opposed to this there are - Length of time required to equip the Casa de Moneda with the necessary machinery, etc. to handle the job, and the cost, now estimated at some four million pesos, paper. I had two interviews with Sr. Castex, Presidente de la Caja de Conversión. From them I learned that most of the machinery is 20 years old. What with replacing it, getting up proper designs and drawings (which he intimated would be obtained in Europe, probably France) and centralizing things to a point where the Casa could produce, a period of about five years would be consumed. In our particular favor, there would be the absolute superiority of our work, and political connections and influence.

Of course, Congress has to pass the law to begin with. There is little doubt but that the Senate will pass it without much delay. The danger is that the Deputies may act as they did in 1907 and fail to pass the law, leaving the Caja de Conversión in the same unsatisfactory situation. The project becoming law, however, I have pointed out that in such case President Alvear would undoubtedly be human enough to want to see it put into execution before the end of his term, which will be in about two years, and that we are the only concern that can satisfactorily realize that for him. Otherwise, awaiting equipping the Casa de Moneda, actual execution would go over to the next administration or a still subsequent one and the law possibly be materially altered.

Sr. Castex informed me last Friday that the average life of the notes now in use is calculated at 18 months. He gave me an unsigned memorandum of the number of notes in circulation on May 27th last, which is as follows:


RECEIVED
JUN 23

1	peso	48,152,375	100	peso	3,775,639
2	"	345,690	200	"	1,421
5	"	16,833,897	500	"	205,361
10	"	22,949,527	1000	"	290,575
20	"	10,781			
50	"	3,982,767	TOTAL of		96,548,033 notes

The notes of two, twenty and two hundred pesos are no longer issued; those listed above happen to continue out in circulation. There are also 50 centavo notes in circulation which are not considered at all.

Hence the proposition would be to furnish a minimum of 100 million notes in seven denominations in the proportion, more or less, of the denominations as listed above; and the maximum, 200 million in the same relative proportion. There are more 10 than 5 peso notes, and more 1000 than 500 peso notes, and practically the same number of 50 and 100 peso notes - which commercial usage has demanded thus far.

Though I have told Sr. Castex that I brought with me models for a one and a 1000 peso note and a few stock vignettes, it has not seemed advisable to submit them for inspection as yet. I have also informed him that we could complete a 200 million note contract (stock vignettes) within two years, perhaps better, shipments to commence within six months from date of contract and to continue regularly each fortnight thereafter. I have not mentioned special vignettes. Apparently, he is aiming at notes characteristically Argentine in design. However, these phases will develop in due course.

As stated above, everything depends on Congressional action to give us the needed and hoped-for opportunity.

Yours very truly,

John Lawe

JL

FOREIGN DEPT.

JUN 23 1925

RECEIVED
JUN 23
AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

SUBJECT ARGENTINE - Projected Emission Law.

C.P.R. JUN -5 1925

DATE June 4, 1925.

New York to Rio de Janeiro

We acknowledge Mr. Lane's letter of May 5th giving us a translation of a communication published in the Journal of Commerce of Rio, in connection with this matter, contents of which we have read with interest,- since up to the receipt of this letter we had not had details from our agents in the Argentine.

Yours very truly,

Manager Foreign Department.

FWG/IW

764

PACKET

OTHER COPY IN

C.P.R.
JUN -5 1925

June 4,1925.

Messrs. S. B. Hale Co.,Ltd.,
25 de Mayo 101,
Buenos Aires,Argentina.

Dear Sirs:-

ARGENTINE BANK NOTES

We thank you for your letter of May 8th, as well as for the clipping from "The Standard" in connection with this matter.

We refrain from going into any further details in this letter, since Mr. Lane, we know, is now with you and will probably be able to make things much clearer than we could hope to do in a letter. We can only trust that your efforts may meet with success.

Yours very truly,

Manager Foreign Department.

FWG/IW

677 B.W

June 4, 1925.

Letter to Lane (Original filed in Waterlow packet #216)

We confirm our cable of June 2nd reading as follows:-

"For John Lane. Henry C. Houghton of Waterlow Sons & Co. London sailed on May 23rd "Pan America" from here to Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires. Inform Eric N. Gibbs."

COPY

Purely by accident we saw Mr. Houghton's name on the sailing list of the "pan America". We of course do not know whether he is booked for Rio or Buenos Aires, but we take it that he knows of Portals contracts with Uruguay and the Argentine, and is naturally going down to see what he could do in connection with the bank Notes.

Not knowing Mr. Gibbs address we asked you to inform him of this.

Yours very truly,

A.B.N.Co

N.Y.

C.P.A.
JUL 20 1925

Buenos Aires, Rec'd June 10,1925.

FOREIGN DEPT.
JUN 10 1925

EWFIJerlag	June 9th Argentine	
ABFOTaftof	Action Congress	
ECXOMabved	at the present time appears to be	
EDLOMaftym	very uncertain in connection with	
AGGOXebbil	Currency reform renewal	
ALPUNedgas	minimum total	
CYGcehyUB	100,000,000 notes	
AKKELfafix	in 7 denominations	
AKDOJalcur	If.....is Law	
AXRUTadkuv	passed a change may be made (in)	
EDRIDagvaf	for us Have sent full details by letter	
EWDOCecfex	June 4th Stop.	
ERNECegbyd	Uruguay Will	
AZKIXalsan	publish in about.....months	
DADecbax	2 specifications	
AJHIRakwuw	for an issue of	
DUTHYeccot nuthy(?)	~~mx~~ 50,000,000 (?) postage stamps	(or ~~4~~ (dujhy mean- (ing 5,000,000
AKKELgag	in 12	

AXJYPgijix	or 14 denominations
ABLYReblec	all of same
EFDAKabmoh	vignette Will allow
DEFalsal	3 months
AZCYKactad	to present bid(s)
ERROFepxib	Refer to our letter of 4th

John Lane

(IW)

FORM NO. 1

CABLEGRAM

ALL AMERICA CABLES
MEXICAN TELEGRAPH CO.
MAIN OFFICE: 89 BROAD STREET
(ALL AMERICA CABLES BUILDING)
NEW YORK
TELEPHONE, BROAD 6780
(FOR BRANCH OFFICES—SEE OVER)

JAMES A. SCRYMSER, FOUNDER

JOHN L. MERRILL, PRESIDENT

REPETITIONS OF DOUBTFUL WORDS SHOULD BE OBTAINED THROUGH THE COMPANY'S MAIN OFFICE

89 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK
TELEPHONE, BROAD 6780

AND NOT BY DIRECT APPLICATION TO THE SENDER

C.P.R.

JUL 20 1925

DEL 661 JUN-9 25

The following Cablegram was received **"VIA ALL AMERICA"**

2VZ BSX759 BAIRES 26 723P

BANKNOTE NY

EWFIJERLAG ABFOTAFTOF ECXOMABVED EDLOMAFTYM AGGOXEBBIL
ALPUNEDGAS CYGCEHYUB AKKELFAFIX AKDOJAICUR AXRUTADKUV
EDRIDAGVAF EWDOCECFEX ERNECEGBYD AZKIXALSAN DADECBAX
AJHIRAKWUW DUTHYECCOT AKKELGAG AXJYPGIJIX ABLYREBLEC
EFDAKABMOH DEFALSAL AZCYKACTAD ERROFEPXIB

FOREIGN DEPT

JUN 10 1925

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

FROM
Rio de Janeiro
TO
New York

SUBJECT ARGENTINE - Vignettes

A.C.P.R. JUL 23 1925

ack'd 7/22/25

FROM RIO DE JANEIRO TO NEW YORK

DATE Buenos Aires June 11th, 1925.

In my letter of even date regarding specimens held by our agents here, there are listed some fifteen portraits of public men of Argentine. For a new issue of notes, some of the portraits might be acceptable to Government officials-those of San Martín, Rivadavia and Alvear; some might not for political reasons - those of Juárez Celman and Dorrego; and others might not on account of being little known - those of Dean Fúnez and Ocampo.

If you have engraved others, it occurred to me that it would be well to have a list, perhaps separate proofs, not only of portraits but also of any Argentine scenes, public buildings, etc. suitable for notes.

Whether we have an opportunity to submit offers to supply Argentine with notes or not, I would like to have such a list, with indications as to whether, for a possible new issue, the vignettes are available with or without permission from any public or private institution. It would undoubtedly be most helpful.

Yours very truly,

Johnhane

FOREIGN DEPT.

JL

JUL 8 1925

OTHER COPY IN TICKET 13 Inf

FROM
Rio de Janeiro
TO
New York



AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

FOREIGN DEP

C.F.R. JUL 30 1925

SUBJECT ARGENTINE

FROM RIO DE JANEIRO TO NEW YORK

Buenos Aires

DATE June 17th, 1925.

FROM Rio de Janeiro TO New York

JUL 8 192

My telegram, in part:

> June 9th. Argentine. Action Congress at the present time appears very uncertain in connection with currency reform renewal minimum total 100,000,000 notes in 7 denominations; if law is passed chances are good for us; have sent full details by letter June 4th. Stop.....

Nothing has developed in Congress which would lead one to hope that the project for the renewal of notes would be taken up this year. There are so many old bills pending, even the budget of 1925, that even with a solid working majority, which it has not, the Government would find it difficult to have this phase of currency reform put through both houses during the present session.

However, it has been thought worth while to sound out further how firm the attitude may be for having the note printing done within the country. In further interviews with Sr. Castex, President of the Caja de Manada Conversión, it was reiterated by him that the Casa de Moneda is in no position to do any such large job promptly. However, granted that the law is passed and that it is permitted to have the first replacement done by a foreign company, he was convinced that there was not the slightest doubt but that the Executive Government, if not Congress itself, would insist on having future renewals done within the country by the Casa de Moneda. In fact, in a general conversation not so long ago Sr. Castex was told by President Alvear that, cost what it may in time or money, the Casa de Moneda would be equipped with the necessary machinery, etc. to produce first class work.

Be that as it may however, the proposition presented itself to Sr. Castex and apparently other members of the Junta de la Caja - would we couple with our offer to print the initial issue of 200 million notes a proposal to equip the Casa de Moneda with a first class installation, including some technical workers? In his mind would only a combined offer such as that be considered; in short, he requested a general offer along those lines be presented officially by us now and which would be laid before the Junta de la Caja de Conversión.

Of course, I declined to do anything of the kind and informed him that it was quite obvious that my company would not equip another concern or institution with its own special machinery for reasons which were undoubtedly clear to him, even though the immediate profit to be derived might be very considerable as he intimated.

It was then inquired what he believed the Government's attitude to be toward entering into a long term contract with a foreign private concern to set up its own plant on mutually advantageous terms. He believed the Government would not do it - that it was committed to the Casa de Moneda which was founded by the great Rivadavia and from which

RECEIVED
JUL 8 1925
AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
70 BROADWAY
NEW YORK

the country, the people expect and demand great things, freedom from dependence on foreign countries for the printing of its notes, and so on.

All this is by and large and in the interim pending problematical action by Congress, and may represent only the opinion and politics of Sr. Castex and his colleagues in the Caja. Of course, we ~~want~~ want just a straight order for notes without any such serious proposition tacked on to it. Nevertheless, I would ask that our agents here be informed, very confidentially if you will, whether you would entertain in principle the supplying of an installation or the setting up of a ~~plant~~ plant in Argentine, provided either condition had to form an integral part of any offer acceptable to the Government.

Yours very truly,

JL

93 Insp

ARGENTINE

C.P.R. JUL 30 1925

July 7/28/25

J.L.
to
NEW YORK.

Buenos Aires,
June 18th, 1925.

S.L.

My telegram:

June 18th. Argentine. Refer to his telegram of to-day E.N. Gibbs to Bradbury, Wilkinson & Company, London, England; what is your attitude in connection with and which company would consider proposition? Stop. It is not sure Congress will pass law this year. John Lane.

Mr. Gibbs felt that he should have an expression of opinion at once as to the consideration of furnishing adequate machinery and technical personnel to the Casa de Moneda, on the premise that Argentine's notes would inevitably be printed by the Casa.

My letter of yesterday took up that possibility and in it was requested your attitude in such event. Whether Congress will settle the matter of the renewal of the circulation this year or not is somewhat uncertain, and to my mind the contingency of supplying an installation is fairly remote and could be treated more amply and satisfactorily by letter. Sr. Castex of the Caja likewise agreed that there was no particular hurry for us to decline or accept consideration of the proposition.

However, as Mr. Gibbs deemed it necessary to have data to take back with him to London in case his company would commit itself in principle, the matter had to brought as it has.

Mail for the "Pan America" closes in fifteen minutes. I shall send further particulars and considerations per the "Vauban".

Yours very truly,

John Lane

FOREIGN DEPT.

JL

JUL 8 1925

OTHER COPY IN PACKET 93 Trip


RECEIVED
AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
70 & 72 BROAD ST.
JUL 8
1925
P
M

Duplicate to Rio.

June 19,1925.

C.P.R.
JUL 20 1925

John Lane, Esq.,
c/o Messrs. S.B.Hale Co.,Ltd.,
25 de Mayo 101, Buenos Aires,
Argentina.

Dear Sir:-

ARGENTINA

We acknowledge that part of your cable of June 9th reading as follows:-

> "June 9th, Argentine, action Congress at the present time appears to be very uncertain in connection with currency reform renewal minimum total 100,000,000 notes, in 7 denominations. If law is passed a change may be made for us. Have sent full details by letter June 4th."

We purposely refrain from commenting further - awaiting your letter of June 4th.

Yours very truly,

OTHER COPY IN PACKET 93 Trip

FWC/IW

Manager Foreign Department.

DUPLICATE SENT

June 19, 1925.

Cable to LANE (Original filed in Buruaga's AGENT packet #436

For
John Lane
June 19th
Await letter of this date

business trip
Chile

COPY

C.P.R.
JUL -1 1925
D.E.W.
JUN 27 1925

NEW MALDEN,
SURREY.

19th June, 1925.

My dear Dan,

Argentine.

I send you herewith copies of two telegrams I have this morning received from Eric, with reference to the above. I can only assume that, if the same proposition is put up to you by Mr. Lane, you will adopt the same attitude, as the proposal savours somewhat of 'selling one's birthright' etc., etc. Eric is quite familiar with the pourparlers entered into between the Italian Government and ourselves, and knows the terms under which we were willing to take that on, and also knows that our concessions offered there represented the maximum that we were disposed to concede. I trust that you will approve of my action in the matter.

Yours very sincerely,

Leslie.

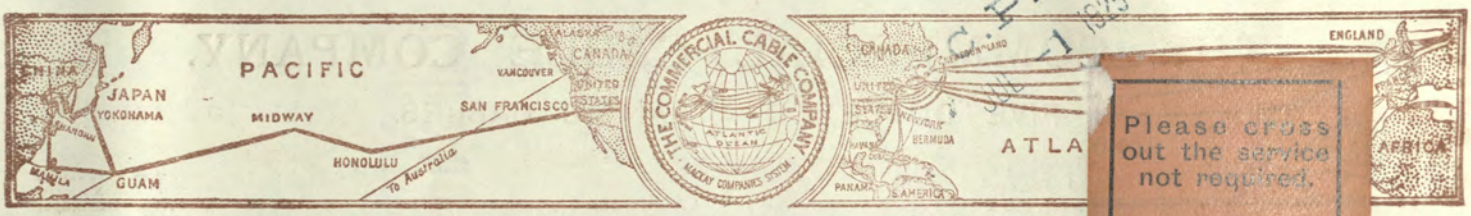
P.S. I also enclose copy of my reply.

D.E. Woodhull, Esq.,
70, Broad Street,
New York City.

FORM 1 F. (3/23.)

CABLEGRAM

Line No._____ No. of M. _____



C. P. H. JUL 1 1923

Please cross out the service not required.

RUSH (Preferred)

ORDINARY.

16 Cen[illegible]x.	Code.	(Office of Origin and Service Instructions) Via Commercial
Words.	Charge. £ s. d.	Sent At_____ To_____ By_____

[illegible]ted

T●

GIBES

C/O LENROB

BUENOS AIRES

"EWHAWESPIV AZJIFAKKUP AJJILECHYP ABSUKEDGEH EHMUNECMAT AHGDMECVEZ ABZUGEPXAN

"JUNE 19TH REFER TO YOUR TELEGRAM OF 18TH CANNOT ENTERTAIN THE PROPOSAL IN THE FORM SUGGESTED ANSWER TO YOUR SECOND TELEGRAM DOES NOT THEREFORE ARISE"

H.L.H.

NOT TO BE TELEGRAPHED.

Having read the Conditions printed upon the back of this form, I request that the above Telegram may be forwarded according to the said Conditions, by which I agree to abide.

Signature, Bradbury Wilkinson & Co. Ltd *Address*, New Malden, Surrey

CABLE ADDRESSES, REGISTERED IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD (OR WITH ANY COMPANY), ARE AVAILABLE OVER THE COMMERCIAL CABLES.

[For List of Stations P.T.O.

THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY.

FIVE DUPLEXED ATLANTIC CABLES.

		Telephone Numbers.
LONDON:	Mackay House, Wormwood Street, E.C. 2 ... (Principal Office—Always Open.)	6000 London Wall (Private Exchange)
Do.	63/64, Gracechurch Street, E.C. 3	1146 Avenue
Do.	23, Royal Exchange, E.C. 3	920 London Wall
Do.	1, Shorter's Court, E.C. 2	3351 London Wall
Do.	14, Mark Lane, E.C. 3	1145 Avenue
Do.	1, Northumberland Avenue, W.C. 2	5145 Gerrard
Do.	5, Denman Street, London Bridge, S.E 1	5958 Hop
Do	The Baltic, St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3	7436 Central
Do.	166, Piccadilly, W. 1	7848 Gerrard
Do.	38, Snow Hill, E.C. 1	4809 City
NEW YORK:	Commercial Cable Building, 20, Broad Street ...	—
BOSTON:	100, State Street, and 155, Federal Street	—
HALIFAX (Nova Scotia):	108, Granville Street	—

		Telephone Numbers.
LIVERPOOL:	F7, Exchange Buildings ... 434 Central (Private Exchange)	
Do.	Cotton Exchange	—
MANCHESTER:	18, Moult Street, Cross Street...	1608 City / 65 [illegible]ral
Do.	Royal Exchange (Room 21)	—
BRADFORD:	8, Forster Square...	2132 (2 lines)
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE:	29, Sandhill	1356 Central (2 lines)
BIRMINGHAM:	75, Edmund Street	2084 Central (2 lines)
BRISTOL:	Back Hall Chambers, Baldwin Street	61
WESTON-SUPER-MARE:	3, Richmond Street	143
GLASGOW:	105, Hope Street (opposite Central Station Hotel)	7509 Central (2 lines)
EDINBURGH:	18c, George Street	384
DUNDEE:	50, Bell Street	2108
WATERVILLE:	Co. Kerry, Ireland	—

The public are recommended to hand in their Messages at the Company's Stations, where receipts are given for amounts paid.

Messages are also received at all Postal Telegraph Stations; but in order to insure transmission by the Commercial Cable Company, the forms upon which Telegrams are written should be marked "Via COMMERCIAL." This Indication will be signalled free.

All important Messages should be repeated, for which an additional quarter rate is charged.

TO PREVENT MISTAKES ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE IMPORTANCE OF LEGIBLE WRITING.

CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH MESSAGES ARE RECEIVED BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY.

The Company may decline to forward the Message, though it has been received for transmission; but in case of so doing shall refund to the Sender the amount paid for the transmission of the Message.

The Company will refund to the Sender the charges paid by him—

(*a*) For any Telegram which fails to reach the Addressee through any neglect or default of the Company or its Servants, whilst the Message remains under the control of the Company.

(*b*) For any repeated Telegram which, owing to errors made in transmission by the Company's Servants, has manifestly not fulfilled its object.

(*c*) For every Telegram in plain language which has manifestly been unable to fulfil its object, in consequence of errors made in its transmission, unless the errors have been rectified by paid Service advice.

Whatever may be the damage caused either by errors, mistakes, delays, mis-delivery, non-delivery, or otherwise, in respect of any Message entrusted to the Company for transmission, and whether the same arise from the neglect or the default of the Company's Servants, or howsoever otherwise the same may arise, the Company shall not be liable except to refund to the Sender in the cases above mentioned the amount paid to the Company for the transmission of the Message.

The control of the Company over the Message shall be deemed to have entirely ceased at any point where, in the course of the transit of the Message to its destination, it may be entrusted by the Company (and the Company shall have full power so to entrust the Message) for further transmission to any other system, service, or line of telegraph.

CONDITIONS ON WHICH THIS TELEGRAM IS ACCEPTED BY THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL IF IT BE HANDED IN AT A PUBLIC TELEGRAPH OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

1.—Either the Postmaster-General or any Telegraph Company or Foreign Government, by whom this Telegram is or would in the ordinary course of the Telegraphic Service be forwarded, may decline to forward the Telegram although it has been received for that purpose; but in such case the amount paid for transmission shall be refunded to the Sender at his request.

2.—Neither the Postmaster-General nor any Telegraph Company or Foreign Government, by whom this Telegram is or would in the ordinary course of the Telegraphic Service be forwarded, shall be liable to make compensation for any loss, injury, or damage arising or resulting from non-transmission or non-delivery of the Telegram, or delay, or error, or omission in the transmission or delivery thereof, through whatever cause such non-transmission, non-delivery, delay, error, or omission shall have occurred.

3.—This Telegram shall be forwarded in all respects in accordance with the provisions of the Regulations made pursuant to the Telegraph Acts, 1863 to 1911, and the provisions of such Regulations § shall be deemed to be binding not only between the Sender and the Postmaster-General, but between the Sender and any Telegraph Company or Foreign Government by whom this Telegram is or would in the ordinary course of the Telegraphic Service be forwarded.

§ The substance of these Regulations will be found in the Post Office Guide.

DIRECT CONNECTION WITH

COMMERCIAL PACIFIC CABLE, COMMERCIAL CUBA CABLE, CANADIAN PACIFIC TELEGRAPHS, NEWFOUNDLAND POSTAL TELEGRAPHS, HALIFAX AND BERMUDAS AND DIRECT WEST INDIA CABLES, ALL AMERICA CABLES INC., BRITISH PACIFIC CABLE, UNITED STATES AND HAYTI CABLE, AND ALASKAN CABLES.

Waterlow & Sons Limited, London Wall, London.

C.P.R.
JUL -1 1925

From Buenos Aires.

"JUNE 18TH ARGENTINE HAVE HAD INTERVIEW WITH PRESIDENT OF CAJA AND IS VERY CERTAIN THERE IS NO CHANCE NOTES TO BE PRINTED OUT OF THIS COUNTRY BUT HE WOULD BE INTERESTED TO RECEIVE FROM US PROPOSAL INSTAL AND TO RUN (ING (S) PLANT FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT LARGE ENOUGH PRINT 50,000,000 NOTES SEVEN DENOMINATIONS PER ANNUM NOTES TO BE OF OUR STYLE STOP THIS PLANT TO TAKE THE PLACE OF PRESENT MACHINERY NOW IN MINT STOP ON THIS BASIS MAKE THE FOLLOWING PROPOSITION FOR YOUR CONSIDERATION B.W. & CO. TO SUBMIT ESTIMATE FOR COST NECESSARY MACHINERY AND SHIPMENT AND OPERATIVES NECESSARY FOR A LIMITED PERIOD SO AS TO TRAIN ARGENTINE STAFF STOP TO THIS ESTIMATE WOULD BE ADDED ESTIMATED PROFIT WHICH WOULD HAVE ACCRUED IF THESE NOTES HAD BEEN PRINTED IN ENGLAND STOP PLANT WOULD BE UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF AND CONTROL OF THE CAJA AND ALL RESPONSIBILIT WOULD BE THEIRS AND WE WOULD ONLY RUN MACHINERY AND GIVE TECHNICAL ADVICE STOP CAJA WILL UNDERTAKE THAT THE PLANT WILL BE ONLY USED FOR THEIR OWN NOTES STOP TELEGRAPH IN THE FIRST PLACE WHETHER OR NOT IF YOU AGREE ON GENERAL PRINCIPLES AND IF WE (I) CAN OBTAIN FULL DETAILS WHICH I WILL BRING WITH ME TO ENGLAND TO INVESTIGATE BEFORE WE MAKE DEFINITE OFFER"

E.N.G.

Buenos Aires.

C.P.R.
JUL -1 1925

"JUNE 18TH ARGENTINE JOHN LANE INFORMS ME THAT HE IS ALSO IN CONVERSATION WITH PRESIDENT OF CAJA IT IS ABSOLUTELY USELESS FOR THE BOTH OF US TO TRY PLEASE CABLE ME INSTRUCTIONS SEPARATE CABLE STOP HAVE SHOWN JOHN LANE AND SAMUEL B. HALE & CO. LTD. MY OTHER TELEGRAM SAME DATE"

Buenos Aires, Rec'd June 19, 1925.

FOREIGN DEPT.

JUN 19 1925

A.B.N.Co

N.Y.

C.P.R. JUN 25 1925

EWGFVerlag June 18th
Argentine

ECNAGedgoh refer to their telegram of
today

EPXYLedgid E.N.Gibbs
to

ENPAFefsiz B.W.& Co.
what is your

ACGOCaftym attitude
in connection with

ABSEMafkuz and which
company

AFVEMazjal would consider
proposition

ECFEXakxad Stop.
It is not sure

AFTOFegbyd Congress
will

AXROSalcur pass
law

this year

EGKUGepxib

John Lane

(IW)

FOTHER COPY IN PACKET 93 Draft

FORM NO. 1

CABLEGRAM

ALL AMERICA CABLES
MEXICAN TELEGRAPH CO.
MAIN OFFICE: 89 BROAD STREET
(ALL AMERICA CABLES BUILDING)
NEW YORK
TELEPHONE, BROAD 6780
(FOR BRANCH OFFICES—SEE OVER)

REPETITIONS OF DOUBTFUL WORDS SHOULD BE OBTAINED THROUGH THE COMPANY'S MAIN OFFICE

89 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK
TELEPHONE, BROAD 6780
AND NOT BY DIRECT APPLICATION TO THE SENDER

JAMES A. SCRYMSER, FOUNDER — JOHN L. MERRILL, PRESIDENT

The following Cablegram was received **"VIA ALL AMERICA"**

C.P.B. JUN 25 1925

FOREIGN DEPT.

JUN 19 1925

DEL 604 JUN 18 25

IG1 BSX1709

BAIRES 13 614PM

BANKNOTE NEWYORK.

EWGYVERLAG ECNAGEDGOH EPXYLEDGID ENPAFEFSIZ ACCOCAETYM ABSEMAFKUZ AFVEMAZJAL ECFEXAKXAD AFTOFEGBYD AXROSALCUR EGKUGEPXIB.

ALL AMERICA CABLES

Incorporated

NEW YORK CITY - MAIN OFFICE (Always Open) 89 BROAD STREET - TELEPHONE BROAD 6780

BRANCH OFFICES

120 Liberty Street	20 Spruce Street	128 Franklin Street	234 Fifth Avenue	500 Fifth Aven[illegible]
Telephone Cortlandt 1143	Telephone Beekman 2788	Telephone Walker 2525	(Corner 27th Street) Telephone Madison Sq. 5056	(Corner 42nd Street) Telephone Vanderbilt 9464

OTHER OFFICES

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
1126 Connecticut Ave., N. W.

GALVESTON, TEXAS,
Strand and 21st Street.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.,
312 Magazine Street.

MEXICO,
Tampico,
Vera Cruz,
City of Mexico,
Puerto Mexico,
Salina Cruz.

GUATEMALA,
San José,

SALVADOR,
La Libertad.

NICARAGUA,
San Juan del Sur.

COSTA RICA,
Port Limon,
San José,
Puntarenas.

PANAMA,
Colon,
Balboa,
Panama.

COLOMBIA,
Cartagena,
Buenaventura.

CUBA,
Fisherman's Point,
Santiago.

PORTO RICO,
Ponce,
San Juan.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC,
Santo Domingo.

ECUADOR,
Esmeraldas,
Santa Elena,
Guayaquil.

PERU,
Paita,
Trujillo,
Callao,
Lima.

BOLIVIA,
Corocoro,
La Paz.

CHILE,
Tacna,
Arica,
Iquique,
Antofagasta,
Valparaiso,
Santiago.

ARGENTINA,
Buenos Aires,
Mendoza,
Rosario.

URUGUAY,
Montevideo.

BRAZIL,
Rio de Janeiro,
Santos,
Sao Paulo,

CONNECTING WITH

THE MACKAY SYSTEM

Postal Telegraph—Commercial Cables for all parts of the United States and Europe

—AND—

Canadian Pacific Railway Telegraphs for all Canada.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY

SUBJECT ARGENTINE

FROM RIO DE JANEIRO TO NEW YORK

Buenos Aires,
DATE June 21st, 1925.

FROM Rio de Janeiro TO New York

Referring to my letter and telegram of the 18th instant - I have been advised of BW's reply to the telegram mentioned therein and take it as applying as sharply to my own activities.

While the deduction, that the Government is unalterably resolved to have all its circulating paper printed in the Casa de Moneda, is reasonable, and it has previous legislation to serve as precedent, yet there seems to be some chance to have the first replacement issue, perhaps only part of it, printed by a foreign concern. I have covered in previous letters some of the points I refer to now.

In support of the former view:

Bureaucratic opposition.
Public sentiment.
Sr. Castex' report of President Alvear's statement.
Competitors' activities to supply paper, machinery, etc. For instance- Leng, Roberts & Co. represent Portals and obtained the last contract for supplying watermarked paper to the Casa. Their pecuniary interests may be equally well consulted, perhaps, in taking orders for paper and equipment as for BW to supply notes.

In support of the latter:

President Alvear's statement to the late Mr. Samuel Pearson Hale to the effect that he, the president, was favorably disposed to have the ABNCo print the notes. Otherwise, one might conclude that Hale's telegram of April 1st to you was somewhat premature.
Length of time necessary to place the Casa de Monda in a position to turn out good steel printed notes.
Desire of Government to retire present circulating notes as early as possible and find out its real position as to total amount outstanding- whether there be anything in its favor or whether counterfeits and clandestine issues wipe out probable gains from notes not redeemed within the stipulated period. As an act of Congress is needed to permit even a change in design of the notes, the Caja is in an awkward position whenever a denomination is widely counterfeited.
Difficulty in controlling the administration of the Casa de Moneda and preventing clandestine issues.

I had another interview last Friday, the 19th, with Sr. Castex. He is simply waiting on Congress and investigating possibilities to equip the Casa. He seemed to have modified his originally declared notion of having the company bidding to print the initial renewal of notes add an offer to equip the Casa to turn out the subsequent renewals. He talked this time only of equipping the Casa, and one could infer that he wished it to print the initial issue also.

Congress is shambling along - its custom, I am told - and favorable action on the Finance Minister's bills this year is highly uncertain. One

FROM
Rio de Janeiro
TO
New York

RECEIVED

can only hope that a central bank of issue be established some time - say, el Banco de la Nación as such - and no riders tacked on stipulating printing by the Casa de Moneda.

Yours very truly,

Johnhane

JL

OTHER COPY IN PACKET 13

RECEIVED



REPRESENTANTE
~~LILBOURN CAVE IRVINE~~

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

~~RUA D' ALFANDEGA 51~~

C.P.R.
JUL 30 1925

~~RIO DE JANEIRO.~~

Buenos Aires, June 21st, 1925.

Ack 7/28/25

Joseph Claudet Esq.,
Vice President,
NEW YORK.

Dear Sir:

I would ask that my letter and telegram of the 18th instant, regarding Mr. Gibbs' telegram to London requesting an expression of opinion as to equipping the Casa de Moneda, be not construed as manifesting any impatience with the action taken. He and I discussed the matter, and his telegram was shown to Dr. Miguel Piñeiro Sorondo before being sent.

I held that the matter was not so urgent, and felt that the ABNCo would not entertain the proposition and that if it did at all, I would want to get the printing of the initial issue and tack the other offer on to it. I admitted the supposition that it would be better to make a profit on an equipment proposition alone rather than get no business of any kind from the Government. On his side were the conviction that the Casa would print all the notes, the fact that his company recently had negotiations in Rome on a proposition somewhat similar, and his desire to obtain necessary data to take with him in case the idea would be considered.

With regard to the respective activities of the agents of the two companies and, of course, of Mr. Gibbs and myself - as you are aware I have had no previous specific instance as to our operations in the same market. I know of the relationship between the two companies and, in a general way, of the policy pursued by each with respect to the same client or prospect. The Uruguayan bank note issue is a case in point. The fact that the paper had already been bought in England served very nicely to excuse my lack of interest. And Mr. Gibbs has not bothered with the Uruguayan postage stamps.

However, with regard to notes for the Argentine the policy is not so defined. Mr. Gibbs has called on Sr. Castex, President of the Caja de Conversión, and I have interviewed him a number of times. We both had the same mission. It is all very well for Mr. Sanford to write Dr. Piñeiro Sorondo that the ABNCo is entirely agreeable to any porposition BW may make. If by that it is meant and it would result that Hale would be eliminated or precluded from attempting to get the business, I do not believe they would like it. After all, they are as financially



REPRESENTANTE
~~LILBOURN CAVE IRVINE~~

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

~~RUA D' ALFANDEGA 51~~

~~RIO DE JANEIRO.~~

interested in the possible note order as Leng Roberts are. Unless the ABNCo had no chance at all, or if further activity by Hale at a certain stage would jeopardize possible success, one can understand that they would be reluctant to desist. As to BW's agents the converse would most probably be true.

These observations may be premature, perhaps unnecessary, and there may arise no such situation to handle. From the Company's telegram of the 19th, I take it that I shall be on my way to Chile within the next three weeks. I therefore thought it would not be amiss to write now.

All the members of Messrs. Hale have been very kind and helpful, and I may say that I have become quite friendly with them, especially Dr. Piñeiro Sorondo. With Mr. Aberg Cobo I have called on the Banco de la Nación to see the president, Sr. Zuberbuhler, on the Banco Nacional Hipotecario, Banco Español del Rio de la Plata, and five or six times on Sr. Castex of the Caja de Conversión; with Mr. Ricardo Pearson Hale on the Banco de la Provincia de Buenos Aires; and Dr. Piñeiro Sorondo was able to accompany me to Montevideo and La Plata.

It would seem that our agents have not been very active in trying to obtain commercial work. Apparently, they have restricted themselves to Government work. For instance, the Banco de la Provincia ordered only recently from Jacobo Peuser a two years' supply of checks, and from the Cía. General de Fósforos series "B" of their issue of bonds. They were not aware of it. If we can get the printing of their series "C", it will be helpful in interesting other bond issuing banks.

Dr. Piñeiro is the ablest and most active member of the company and, if he is elected president to succeed the late Mr. Samuel Hale Pearson, I believe that greater interest in our line will be displayed. We know how difficult it is to buck the tariff and also that several local concerns turn out some fairly decent work. But I think it is worth trying.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

John Lane

JL

Memo in #593 Trip

C.F.H.
JUN 23 1925

June 22,1925.

BRADBANK(B.W.& Co)

NEWMALDEN(Surrey,England)

EWHOBecnal	June 22nd Telegraph
afxubEPXYL	contents E.N.Gibbs
ADDEKewgyv	cable June 18th
ERLAGenpab	Argentine

ABNCo

Coded copy not sent for files

(IW)

2

6/24/25

C.P.R.
JUN 26 1925

June 22,1925.

BRADBANK(B.W.& Co)

NEWMALDEN(Surrey,England)

EWHOBecnal	June 22nd Telegraph
afxubEPXYL	contents E.N.Gibbs
ADDEKewgyv	cable June 18th
ERLAGenpab	Argentine

A.B.N.Co

(IW)

C.F.R.
JUN 23 1925

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BRADBANK(B.W.& Co)

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EWHOBecnal	June 22nd Telegraph
afxubEPXYL	contents E.N.Gibbs
ADDEKewgyv	cable June 18th
ERLAGempab	Argentine

ABNCo

Coded copy mailed for files

(IW)

Form 59

CABLEGRAM - "VIA COMMERCIAL"

[redacted] Street

TIME

DATE

VIA

NO. C.P.R.

JUN 26 1925

SERVICE INSTN.

CHECK

THE MACKAY SYSTEM
COMMERCIAL CABLES
POSTAL TELEGRAPH
"THE PULSE OF THE WORLD"

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT

Send the following Cablegram, subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back hereof, which are hereby agreed to.

TELEPHONE RECTOR 0830 (ALL COMMERCIAL CABLE OFFICES) FULL - RATE MESSAGE UNLESS MARKED DEFERRED

June 22, 1925.

BRADBANK

NEWMALDEN(Surrey, England)

EWHOBECNAL AFXUBEPXYL ADDEKEWGYV

ERLAGENPAB

J.D.B.

COMMERCIAL CABLES

NEW YORK: TELEPHONE RECTOR 0830 FOR ALL OFFICES —— Commercial Cable Building, 20 Broad Street (*Principal Office, Always Open*) Cotton Exchange, Produce Exchange, 2 Beaver Street, Postal Telegraph Building, 83 Gold Street, 442 Broome Street, 944 Broadway, 66 West 3[redacted]

BOSTON: 100 State Street, — 155 Federal Street, — Telephone Main 180 (for both offices).

HALIFAX, N. S.: 108 Granville Street, — Telephone St. Paul 345.

St. JOHN'S, NF.: 111 Water Street, — Telephone 559. 264 Water Street, — Telephone 2128.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

The Commercial Cable Company may decline to forward any message, though it has been accepted for transmission, but in case of so doing, shall refund to the sender the amount paid for its transmission.

THIS COMPANY WILL NOT ASSUME ANY RESPONSIBILITY IN RESPECT TO ANY MESSAGE BEYOND THE TERMINUS OF ITS OWN LINES.

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a message should WRITE IT LEGIBLY and order it REPEATED; that is, telegraphed back to the sending station for comparison. For such repeating an additional charge of one-quarter the regular rate will be made.

It is agreed between the sender of the message on the face hereof, and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, or mis-delivery, of any unrepeated message beyond the amount of that portion of the charge which may or shall accrue to this Company out of the amount received from the sender for this, and the other companies, by whose lines such message may pass to reach its destination; and that this Company shall not be liable for mistakes in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, or mis-delivery of any repeated message beyond fifty times the extra sum received by this Company from the sender for repeating such message over its own lines.

This Company is hereby made the agent of the sender without liability to forward any message by the lines of any other company to reach its destination.

This Company shall not be responsible for messages until they are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; if a message be sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, the messenger acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender; if by telephone, the person receiving the message acts therein as the agent of the sender, and is authorized to assent to these conditions on behalf of the sender.

This Company shall not be liable in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the filing of the message.

It is agreed that prompt and correct transmission and delivery of this message shall be presumed in any action for recovery of the tolls therefor, subject, however, to rebuttal by competent evidence.

This Company shall not be liable in any case for delays arising from interruptions to the working of its lines, nor for errors in cipher or obscure messages.

In any event this Company shall not be held liable for any loss or damage, or for delay or detention, or errors caused by storms or the action of the elements, or other acts of God, or by civil or military authority, or by insurrections, riots, rebellions, or dangers incident to the time of war, or by the unlawful acts of individuals.

This is an UNREPEATED message and is transmitted and delivered by request of the sender under the conditions named above.

No employe of this Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, President.

Sender's Name and Address:

Ach

London, Rec'd June 22,1925.

6/24/25

ELLISWOOD(D.E.Woodhull)

N.Y.

I.C.P.R. JUN 26 1925

EWHOBéssab	June 22 Refer to your telegram of 22nd
EPXYLdad	E.N.Gibbs 2
ADDEKajhyl	cables are as follows
AZNAGewgyv	Quote June 18th
ERLAGaktar	Argentine Have had interview with
AZCEMcaja	President of Caja
ABWATadkoc	and are (is) very certain
ECVUNadkav	there is no chance
AMDABazfyv	notes to be printed
AXLOXagfah	out of this country
ADBEKajwav	but he
EGHOJaksaw	would be interested
AZSYMajkit	to receive from us
AZJUD	proposal(s)
INSTAL	
ABSIKebjil	and to rum
AXWODabdiw	plant for account of the government
ALCYGatifir azfir(?)	large enough print (?)
NUTHYamdab	50,000,000 notes

FAFixabsax	7 denominations per annum
AMDABaclex	Notes to be
AXFAMecgem	of our style
STOP.ecwum	Stop. This
AXWODaxvev	plant to take the place of
AZCYJalkob	present machinery
AXBOTalpas	now in Mint
STOP.ackyb	Stop. On this basis
AZJANafvar	make the following proposition for your consideration
ENPAFedgid	B.W.& Co to
ECGAPahvew	submit estimate for
AGCUKalwun	cost necessary
ALKOBabrij	machinery and
EBTIMabrij	shipment and

INSTALLATION

AJXONplus	here plus
AGCUKzxfom	cost of the
ECMISeccip	technical staff
ABRIJ	and

OPERATIVES

ALWUNaxtyn	necessary for a limited period
EBZAVedhif	so as (to) train
ERLAGeccip	Argentine staff
STOPecxyb	Stop. To this
AHOVSetehoj ahvos eghoj(?)	? estimate ? would be

ADDED ESTIMATED

AZHEBajwyd	profit which would have

ACCRUED

AKFIWamdab	if these notes
ACNUKazfir	had been printed
AKKELerkoj	in England
STOPaxwod	Stop. Plant
EGHOJecjas	would be under the supervision (of)
ABRIJafzyl	and control
AXFOMcaja	of Caja
ABROLebfyj	and all responsibility
EGHOJecvaf	would be their (s)
ABSELeggyx	and we would
AXHEDebjil	only run machinery
ALKOBabrij	~~return~~ and

AJMIRecmis	give technical
ABHORstop	advice Stop
CAJAedmor	Caja will undertake tox
ECTEZaxwod	? that the plant
ACMYLaxhed	will be only
EDREFajhit	use(d) for their
AXMUWamdab	own notes
STOPecnal	Stop. Telegraph
AJHUHefwok	in the first place whether or not
ABKYWazfup	if you agree (to) on general principles
ABREXaxdaw	and if we can obtain
AGVIDefxurf efxuf(?)	full details which we will (?)
ACZIGedgaz egdaz(?)	bring xxxxxxx(??) with me (?)
EDGIDerkoj	to England
AKVUHacpij	to investigate before we
ALKYLatenyt agnyt(?)	make ?definitive
AXFERepxyl	offer E.N.Gibbs
EWGYVerlag	June 18th Argentine
EPXIBaknok	John Lane informs us

ECTUSajwqv	that he
AKVOXabmat	is also
AGBICazcem	in conversation with President of
CAJAakxic	Caja It is
EDREPajhys	absolutely useless for the
ACXAKedgid	both of us to
EDJUVaxwon	try Please
AKROPebpym	cable us instructions separate
ADDEKstop	cable Stop.
AJTAJshown	Have shown
EPXIBabrij	John Lane and
EPXABalvug	S.B.Hale Co.Ltd my
AXLELecmat	other telegram (s)
AGJAZ	same date
ECMUZ	End of quotation from telegram
EBBUZefwer	Have replied to which
ajhamaznag	as follows Quote
EWHAWespiv	June 19th refer to your telegram of 18th
AZJIFakkup	Cannot entertain the proposal in the
AJJILechyp	form suggested

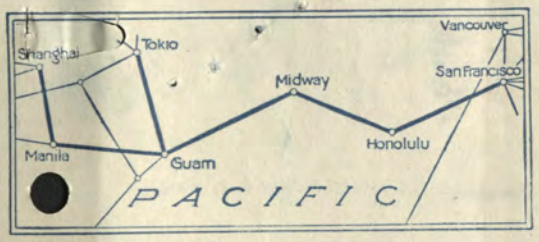
ABSUXedgeh	Answer to your
EBMUNecmat	second telegram
AHGIMecviz	does not therefore
ABZUGepxan	arise H.L.Hendriks
ECMUZepxan	End of quotation from telegram

H .L.Hendriks

(IW)

Form 61

CABLEGRAM - "VIA COMMERCIAL"



THE MACKAY SYSTEM
COMMERCIAL CABLES
POSTAL TELEGRAPH
"THE PULSE OF THE WORLD"



RECEIVED AT
20 BROAD STREET
TEL. RECTOR 0830

JUN 22 3 22 PM '25

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

SUBJECT TO TERMS AND CONDITIONS ON BACK HEREOF, WHICH ARE RATIFIED AND AGREED TO.

X1710 LONDON 106/105 FSG 51/50 725PM 1108

ELLISWOOD NY

EWHOBESSAB EPXYLDAD ADDEKAJHYL AZNAGEWGYV ERLAGAKTAR
AZCEMCAJA ABWATADKOC ECVUNADKAV AMDABAZFYV AXLOXAGFAH ADBEKAJWAV
EGHOJAKSAW AZSYMAJKIT AZJUD INSTAL ABSIKEBJIL AXWODABDIW
ALCYGATIFIR NUTHYAMDAB FAFIXABSAX AMDABACLEX AXFAMECGEM STOPECWUM
AXWODAXVEV AZCYJALKOB AXBOTALPAS STOPACKYB AZJANAFVAR ENPAFEDGID
ECGAPAHVEW AGCUKALWUN ALKOBABRIJ EBTIMABRIJ INSTALLATION AJXONPLUS
AGCUKAXFOM ECMISECCIP ABRIJ OPERATIVES ALWUNAXTYN EBZAVEDHIF
ERLAGECCIP STOPECXYB AHOVSETEHOJ ADDED ESTIMATED AZHEBAJWYD ACCRUED

COMMERCIAL CABLES

NEW YORK: TELEPHONE RECTOR 0830 FOR ALL OFFICES——Commercial Cable Building, 20 Broad Street, (*Principal Office, Always Open*). Cotton Exchange. Produce Exchange. 2 Beaver Street. Postal Telegraph Building. 83 Gold Street. 442 Broome Street. 944 Broadway 66 West 37th Street.

BOSTON: 100 State Street, 155 Federal Street. Telephone : MAIN 180 (for both offices).

HALIFAX, N. S.: 108 Granville Street, Telephone: St. Paul 345.

ST. JOHN'S, NF.: 111 Water Street, Telephone: 559. Cabot Building, 264 Water Street, Telephone: 2128.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

LONDON, (*Principal Office, Always Open*) Mackay House, Wormwood Street, E. C. 2, LIVERPOOL, F 7 Exchange Building and Cotton Exchange. MANCHESTER, 18 Mount St. BRADFORD, 8 Forster Square. NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, 29 Sandhill. BRISTOL, Backhall Chambers, Baldwin Street. BIRMINGHAM, 75 Edmund Street. GLASGOW, 105 Hope Street. EDINBURGH, 18e George Street. DUNDEE, 50 Bell Street. PARIS, 24 Boulevard des Capucines and 49 Avenue de l'Opera. HAVRE, 112 Boulevard de Strasbourg. ROTTERDAM, Zuidblaak, No. 86a. HORTA, FAYAL, Azores Islands.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY may decline to forward any message, though it has been accepted for transmission, but in case of so doing, shall refund to the sender the amount paid for its transmission.

THIS COMPANY WILL NOT ASSUME ANY RESPONSIBILITY IN RESPECT TO ANY MESSAGE BEYOND THE TERMINUS OF ITS OWN LINES.

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a message should WRITE IT LEGIBLY and order it REPEATED; that is, telegraphed back to the sending station for comparison. For such repeating an additional charge of one-quarter the regular rate will be made.

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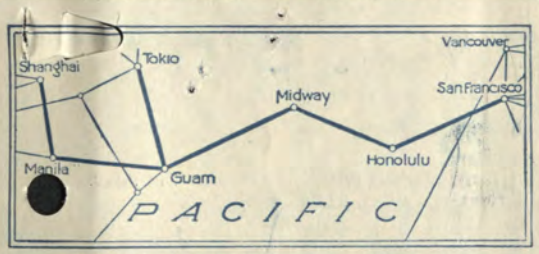
No employe of this Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

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Form 61

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THE MACKAY SYSTEM
COMMERCIAL CABLES
POSTAL TELEGRAPH
"THE PULSE OF THE WORLD"



RECEIVED AT
20 BROAD STREET
TEL. RECTOR 0830

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

SUBJECT TO TERMS AND CONDITIONS ON BACK HEREOF, WHICH ARE RATIFIED AND AGREED TO.

SEC X1710 BX5 ELLIS 55

AKFIWAMDAB ACNUKAZFIR AKKELERKOJ STOPAXWOD EGHOJECJAS ABRIJAFZYL
AXFOMCAJA ABROLEBFYJ EGHOJECVAF ABSELEGGYX AXHEDEBJIL ALKOBABRIJ
AJMIRECMIS ABHORSTOP CAJAEDMOR ECTEZAXWOD ACMYLAXHED EDREFAJHIT
AXMUWAMDAB STOPECNAL AJHUHEFWOK ABKYWAZFUP ABREXAXDAW AGVIDEFXURF
RCZIGEDGAZ EDGIDERKOJ AKVUHACPIJ ALKYLATENYT AXFEREPXYL EWGYVERLAG
EPXIBAKNOK ECTUSAJWAV AKVOXABMAT AGBICAZCEM CAJAAKXIC EDREPAJHYS
ACXAKEDGID EDJUVAXWON AKROPEBPYM ADDEKSTOP AJTAJSHOWN EPXIBABRIJ
EPXABALVUG AXLELECMAT AGJAZ ECMUZ EBBUZEFWER AJHAMAZNAG EWHAWESPIV
AZJIFAKKUP AJJILECHYP ABSUXEDGEH EBMUNECMAT AHGIMECVIZ ABZUGEPXAN
BMUZEPXAN

COMMERCIAL CABLES

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CLARENCE H. MACKAY, President.

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Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., Ltd.

London to New York

Subject ARGENTINE.

Date 23rd June, 1925.

We duly received your cable of the 22nd., which we decoded as follows:-

"JUNE 22ND TELEGRAPH CONTENTS GIBBS' CABLE JUNE 18TH ARGENTINE."

and to which we replied as per copy enclosed.

BRADBURY, WILKINSON & Co.

C.P.R.

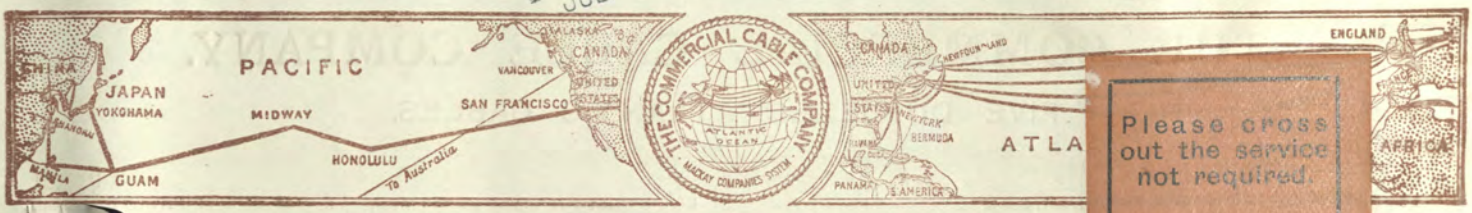
JUL -1 1925

"JUNE 22ND REFER TO YOUR TELEGRAM OF 22ND GIBBS' TWO CABLES ARE AS FOLLOWS QUOTE JUNE 18TH ARGENTINE HAVE HAD INTERVIEW WITH PRESIDENT OF CAJA AND IS VERY CERTAIN THERE IS NO CHANCE NOTES TO BE PRINTED OUT OF THIS COUNTRY BUT HE WOULD BE INTERESTED TO RECEIVE FROM US PROPOSAL INSTAL RUNNING PLANT FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT LARGE ENOUGH TO HRINT 50,000,000 NOTES SEVEN DENOMINSATIONS PER ANNUM NOTES TO BE OF OUR STYLE STOP THIS PLANT TO TAKE THE PLACE OF PRESENT MACHINERY NOW IN MINT STOP ON THIS BASIS MAKE THE FOLLOWING PROPOSITION FOR YOUR CONSIDERATION B.W. & CO. TO SUBMIT ESTIMATE FOR COST NECESSARY MACHINERY AND SHIPMENT AND INSTALLATION HERE PLUS COST OF TECHNICAL STAFF AND OPERATIVES NECESSARY FOR LIMITED PERIOD SO AS TO TRAIN ARGENTINE STAFF STOP TO THIS ESTIMATE WOULD BE ADDED ESTIMATED PROFIT WHICH WOULD HAVE ACCRUED IF THESE NOTES HAD BEEN PRINTED IN ENGLAND STOP PLANT WOULD BE UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF AND CONTROL OF THE CAJA AND ALL RESPONSIBILITY WOULD BE THEIRS AND WE WOULD ONLY RUN MACHINERY AND GIVE TECHNICAL ADVICE STOP CAJA WILL UNDERTAKE THAT THE PLANT WILL BE ONLY USED FOR THEIR OWN NOTES STOP TELEGRAPH IN THE FIRST PLACE WHETHER OR NOT IF YOU AGREE ON GENERAL PRINCIPLES AND IF I CAN OBTAIN FULL DETAILS WHICH I WILL BRING WITH ME TO ENGLAND TO INVESTIGATE BEFORE WE MAKE DEFINITE OFFER. E.N. GIBBS JUNE 18TH ARGENTINE JOHN LANE INFORMS ME THAT HE IS ALSO IN CONVERSATION WITH PRESIDENT OF CAJA IT IS ABSOLUTELY USELESS FOR THE BOTH OF US TO TRY PLEASE CABLE ME INSTRUCTIONS SEPARATE CABLE STOP HAVE SHOWN JOHN LANE AND SAMUEL B. HALE & CO. LTD. MY OTHER TELEGRAM SAME DATE END OF QUOTATION FROM TELEGRAMS HAVE REPLIED TO WHICH AS FOLLOWS QUOTE JUNE 19TH REFER TO YOUR TELEGRAMS OF 18TH CANNOT ENTERTAIN THE PROPOSAL IN THE FORM SUGGESTED ANSWER TO YOUR SECOND TELEGRAM DOES NOT THEREFORE ARISE H.L.H. END OF QUOTATION FROM TELEGRAM H.L.H.

FORM 1 F. (3/23.)

CABLEGRAM

Line No._____ No. of M. _____



Please cross out the service not required.

RUSH (Preferred)

ORDINARY.

Prefix.	Code.	(Office of Origin and Service Instructions) Via Commercial
Words.	Charge. £ s. d.	Sent At_____ To_____ By_____

To

ELLISWOOD

NEW YORK

EWHOBESSAB EPXYLDAD ADDEKAJHYL AZNAGEWGYV ERLAGAKTAR AZCEMCAJA
ABWATADKOC ECVUNADKAV AMDABAZFYV AXLOXAGFAH ADHEKAJWAV EGHOJAKSAW
AZSYMAJKIT AZJUD IMSTAL ABSIKRBJIL AXWODAEDIW ALCYGAZFIR
NUTHYAMDAB FAFIXABSAX AMDABACLEX AXFAMECGEM STOPECWUM AXWODAXVEV
AZCYJALKOB AXBOTALPAS STOPACKYB AZJANAFVAR ENPAFEDGID ECGAPAHVEW
AGCUKAIWUN ALKOBABRIJ EBTIMAHRIJ INSTALLATION AJXONPLUS AGCUKAXFO
ECMISECCIP ABRIJ OPERATIVES ALWUNAXTYN ERZAVEDHIF ERLAGECCIP
STOPECXYB AHVOSEGHOJ ADDED ESTIMATED AZHEBAJWYD ACCRUED
AKFIWAMDAB ACNUKAZFIR AKKELERKOJ STOPAXWOD EGHOJECJAS ABRIJAFZYL
AXFOMCAJA ABROLEBFYJ EGHOJECVAF ABSELEGGYX AXHEDEBJIL ALKOBABRIJ
AJMIRECMIS AHHORSTOP CAJAEDMOR ECTEZAXWOD ACMYLAXHED EDREFAJHIT
AXMUWAMDAB STOPECHAL AJHUHEFWOK ABKYWAZFUP AHHEXAXDAW AGVIDEFXUF
ACZIGEDGAZ EDGIDERKOJ AKVUHACPIJ ALKYLAGNYT AXFEREPXYL EWGYVERLAG
EPXIBAKNOK ECTUSAJWAV AKVOXABMAT AGBICAZCEM CAJAAKXIC EDREPAJHYS
ACXAKEDGID EDJUVAXWON AKROPEBPYM ADDEKSTOP AJTAJSHOWN EPXIBABRIJ
EPXABALVUG AXLELECMUT AGJAZ ECMUZ EBBUZEFWER AJHAMAZNAG EWHAWESPI
AZJIPAKKUP AJJILECHYP ABSUXEDGEH EBMUNECMAT AHGIMECVIZ ABZUGEPXAN
ECMUZEPXAN

NOT TO BE TELEGRAPHED.

Having read the Conditions printed upon the back of this form, I request that the above Telegram may be forwarded according to the said Conditions, by which I agree to abide.

Signature, Bradbury Wilkinson & Co. Ltd *Address*, New Malden, Surrey

CABLE ADDRESSES, REGISTERED IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD (OR WITH ANY COMPANY), ARE AVAILABLE OVER THE COMMERCIAL CABLES.

For List of Stations P.T.O.

THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY.

FIVE DUPLEXED ATLANTIC CABLES.

		Telephone Numbers.
LONDON:	Mackay House, Wormwood Street, E.C. 2 (Principal Office—Always Open.)	6000 London Wall (Private Exchange)
Do.	63/64, Gracechurch Street, E.C. 3	1146 Avenue
Do.	23, Royal Exchange, E.C. 3	920 London Wall
Do.	1, Shorter's Court, E.C. 2	3351 London Wall
Do.	14, Mark Lane, E.C. 3	1145 Avenue
Do.	1, Northumberland Avenue, W.C. 2	5145 Gerrard
Do.	5, Denman Street, London Bridge, S.E. 1	5958 Hop
Do.	The Baltic, St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3	7436 Central
Do.	166, Piccadilly, W. 1	7848 Gerrard
Do.	38, Snow Hill, E.C. 1	4809 City
NEW YORK:	Commercial Cable Building, 20, Broad Street	—
BOSTON:	100, State Street, and 155, Federal Street	—
HALIFAX (Nova Scotia):	108, Granville Street	—

		Telephone Numbers.
LIVERPOOL:	F7, Exchange Buildings	484 Central (Private Exchange)
Do.	Cotton Exchange	—
MANCHESTER:	18, Moult Street, Cross Street	1666 City 6516 Central
Do.	Royal Exchange (Room 21)	—
BRADFORD:	8, Forster Square	2132 (2 lines)
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE:	29, Sandhill	1356 Central (2 lines)
BIRMINGHAM:	75, Edmund Street	2084 Central (2 lines)
BRISTOL:	Back Hall Chambers, Baldwin Street	61
WESTON-SUPER-MARE:	3, Richmond Street	143
GLASGOW:	105, Hope Street (opposite Central Station Hotel)	7509 Central (2 lines)
EDINBURGH:	18c, George Street	384
DUNDEE:	50, Bell Street	2108
WATERVILLE:	Co. Kerry, Ireland	—

The public are recommended to hand in their Messages at the Company's Stations, where receipts are given for amounts paid.

Messages are also received at all Postal Telegraph Stations; but in order to insure transmission by the Commercial Cable Company, the forms upon which Telegrams are written should be marked "Via COMMERCIAL." This Indication will be signalled free.

All important Messages should be repeated, for which an additional quarter rate is charged.

TO PREVENT MISTAKES ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE IMPORTANCE OF LEGIBLE WRITING.

CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH MESSAGES ARE RECEIVED BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY.

The Company may decline to forward the Message, though it has been received for transmission; but in case of so doing shall refund to the Sender the amount paid for the transmission of the Message.

The Company will refund to the Sender the charges paid by him—

(*a*) For any Telegram which fails to reach the Addressee through any neglect or default of the Company or its Servants, whilst the Message remains under the control of the Company.

(*b*) For any repeated Telegram which, owing to errors made in transmission by the Company's Servants, has manifestly not fulfilled its object.

(*c*) For every Telegram in plain language which has manifestly been unable to fulfil its object, in consequence of errors made in its transmission, unless the errors have been rectified by paid Service advice.

Whatever may be the damage caused either by errors, mistakes, delays, mis-delivery, non-delivery, or otherwise, in respect of any Message entrusted to the Company for transmission, and whether the same arise from the neglect or the default of the Company's Servants, or howsoever otherwise the same may arise, the Company shall not be liable except to refund to the Sender in the cases above mentioned the amount paid to the Company for the transmission of the Message.

The control of the Company over the Message shall be deemed to have entirely ceased at any point where, in the course of the transit of the Message to its destination, it may be entrusted by the Company (and the Company shall have full power so to entrust the Message) for further transmission to any other system, service, or line of telegraph.

CONDITIONS ON WHICH THIS TELEGRAM IS ACCEPTED BY THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL IF IT BE HANDED IN AT A PUBLIC TELEGRAPH OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

1.—Either the Postmaster-General or any Telegraph Company or Foreign Government, by whom this Telegram is or would in the ordinary course of the Telegraphic Service be forwarded, may decline to forward the Telegram although it has been received for that purpose; but in such case the amount paid for transmission shall be refunded to the Sender at his request.

2.—Neither the Postmaster-General nor any Telegraph Company or Foreign Government, by whom this Telegram is or would in the ordinary course of the Telegraphic Service be forwarded, shall be liable to make compensation for any loss, injury, or damage arising or resulting from non-transmission or non-delivery of the Telegram, or delay, or error, or omission in the transmission or delivery thereof, through whatever cause such non-transmission, non-delivery, delay, error, or omission shall have occurred.

3.—This Telegram shall be forwarded in all respects in accordance with the provisions of the Regulations made pursuant to the Telegraph Acts, 1863 to 1911, and the provisions of such Regulations § shall be deemed to be binding not only between the Sender and the Postmaster-General, but between the Sender and any Telegraph Company or Foreign Government by whom this Telegram is or would in the ordinary course of the Telegraphic Service be forwarded.

§ The substance of these Regulations will be found in the Post Office Guide.

DIRECT CONNECTION WITH

COMMERCIAL PACIFIC CABLE, COMMERCIAL CUBA CABLE, CANADIAN PACIFIC TELEGRAPHS, NEWFOUNDLAND POSTAL TELEGRAPHS, HALIFAX AND BERMUDAS AND DIRECT WEST INDIA CABLES, ALL AMERICA CABLES INC., BRITISH PACIFIC CABLE, UNITED STATES AND HAYTI CABLE, AND ALASKAN CABLES.

Waterlow & Sons Limited, London Wall, London.

ARGENTINE

LONDON

C.P.R. JUN 26 1925

June 24,1925.

We confirm our telegram of June 22nd, reading:-

"June 22nd, telegraph contents E.N.Gibbs cable June 16th,Argentine."

---

and acknowledge receipt of your reply as follows:-

"June 22nd, refer to your telegram of 22nd,E.N. Gibbs 2 cables are as follows: Quote: June 16th Argentine, have had interview with President of Caja and are very certain there is no chance notes to be printed out of this country, but he would be interested to receive from us proposals instal and to run plant for account of the government, large enough print (?) 50,000,000 notes, 7 denominations per annum; notes to be of our style. Stop. This plant to take the place of present machinery now in mint. Stop. On this basis make the following proposition for your consideration B.W.& Co. to submit estimate for cost necessary machinery and shipment and installation here plus cost of the technical staff and operatives necessary for a limited period,so as to train Argentine staff. Stop. to this estimate(?) would be(?) added estimated profit which would have accrued if these notes had been printed in England.Stop.Plant would be under the supervision and control of Caja and all responsibility would be theirs and we would only run machinery and give technical advice.Stop. Caja will undertake that the plant will be only used for their own notes. Stop. Telegraph in the first place whether or not if you agree to on general principles and if we can obtain full details, which we will (?) bring with me (?) to England, to investigate before we make definitive (?) offer. E. N. Gibbs. June 16th,Argentine, John Lane informs us that he is also in conversation with President of Caja. It is absolutely useless for the both of us to try. Please cable us instructions separate cable. Stop. Have shown John Lane and S.B.Hale Co.Ltd. my other telegram same date. End of quotation from telegram. Have replied to which as follows: Quote: June 19th,refer to your telegram of 18th,cannot entertain the proposal in the form suggested.Answer to your second telegram does not therefore arise. H.L.Hendriks. End of quotation from telegram."

You will note your telegram was somewhat mutilated, but we feel we were able to get the general meaning.

Your answer to Mr. Gibbs, in your telegram of June 19th, is absolutely correct,- with the exception, however, that it is a matter for the home office to take up. In your reply, I would point out, you have not turned it down altogether when you state "cannot entertain the proposal in the form suggested." This, to my mind, would lead Mr. Gibbs to believe he could keep on dickering and work out a better proposal should he find it feasible; this we do not want him to do.

The only reason I see for Mr. Gibbs interfering on this bank note business must be that he was working under the impression that the Caja had already contracted with Portals for the paper. Such contract, we understand, could not legally be executed until Congress had voted the law - accepting the President of the Republic's recommendation to have the present notes in circulation redeemed by a new issue. We understand it will be some time before this is done,- in fact there is a great danger that the Deputies might fail to pass the law this session.

The A.B.N.Co. on general principles, is absolutely opposed to establishing plants for the benefit of any foreign government, except when the same can be backed up by a long term contract, and with our absolute control and ownership. Even then we would have to take the matter under very serious consideration before arriving at a final decision.

JC/IW

DUPLICATE SENT

June 24,1925.

I.C.P.R. JUN 25 1925

HALE(S.B.Hale Co.Ltd)

BUENOSAIRES(Argentine)

AJHIRepxib	For John Lane
EWHYDespiv	June 24th Refer to your telegram of 18th
AJTAJazpav	Have read
AGBONepxyl	copy E.N.Gibbs
ECMATabrij	telegram and
EPXANebbyv	H.L.Hendriks reply
ABXYS akkon	We are in full
	ACCORD
EGDUXebbyv ~~EGDAX~~	with his reply
ECFEXegdev	Stop. Wish you would
AFXOKeggid	continue working
ERLAG azjuv	Argentine prospective business
ALFYGewdoc	according to your letter June 4th
ECFEX axjif	Stop. Strongly opposed(to)
INSTALLING	installing
AXWOD acryt	plant for the benefit of
ABTEPajjyc	any foreign
AJNUTafzer	government unless we can control
ABRIJedlis	and under our ownership
AXMOX egdaw	with

AFZOFecfëx	long term contract Stop.
AHWYLafror	Even upon these conditions
EGHYKalmub	would have to consider the matter
EBPUWaglaf	seriously before we decide

BANKNOTE

OTHER COPY IN PACKET 193

(IW)

Form 101

CABLEGRAM

L AMERICA CABLES
MEXICAN TELEGRAPH CO.
MAIN OFFICE: 89 BROAD STREET
(ALL AMERICA CABLES BUILDING)
NEW YORK
TELEPHONE BROAD 6780

BRANCH OFFICES

7 CORTLANDT STREET	TEL. CORTLANDT 1143
20 SPRUCE STREET	TEL. BEEKMAN 2788
128 FRANKLIN STREET	TEL. WALKER 2525
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.	TEL. MADISON SQ. 5056
500 FIFTH AVE., COR. 42ND ST.	TEL. VANDERBILT 9464

JAMES A. SCRYMSER, FOUNDER — JOHN L. MERRILL, PRESIDENT

NUMBER

TIME

M M

CHECK

C.P.R.
JUN 25 1925

Send the following Cablegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to.

"VIA ALL AMERICA" Date.....

HALE

June 24,1925.

BUENOSAIRES(Argentine)

AJHIREPXIB EWHYDESPIV AJTAJAZPAV AGBONEPXYL
ECMATABRIJ EPXANEBBYV ABKYSAKKON ACCORD
EGDUXEBBYV ECFEXEGDEV AFXOKEGGID ERLAGAZJUV
ALFYGEWDOC ECFEXAXJIF INSTALLING AXWODACRYT
ABTEPAJJYC AJNUTAFZER ABRIJEDLIS AXMOXEGDAW
AFZOFECFEX AHWYLAFROR EGHYKALMUB EBPUWAGLAF

BANKNOTE

A. Hale

FULL RATE MESSAGE UNLESS MARKED OTHERWISE

ALL MESSAGES TAKEN BY THIS COMPANY ARE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

To guard against mistakes or delays the sender of a cable message should order it repeated, that is, cabled back to the originating office for comparison. For this, one-quarter the unrepeated cable message rate is charged in addition. Unless specifically stated on its face to be 'a repeated message,' this is an unrepeated cable message and paid for as such.

THIS COMPANY WILL NOT ASSUME ANY RESPONSIBILITY CONCERNING ANY MESSAGE BEYOND THE TERMINUS OF ITS OWN LINES.

It is agreed between the sender of the message on the reverse hereof and this Company, that this Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, nor for non-delivery, to the next connecting telegraph or cable company, or to the addressee, of any unrepeated message, beyond the amount of that portion of the charges which may or shall accrue to this Company out of the amount received from the sender for this Company, and the other companies, by whose lines such message may pass to reach its destination; and that this Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, nor for non-delivery, to the next connecting telegraph or cable company, or to the addressee, of any repeated message, beyond fifty times the extra sum received by this Company from the sender for repeating such message over its own lines, and that this company shall not be liable, in any case for delays arising from interruption in the working of its lines or from congestion of traffic, nor for errors in cipher or obscure messages, or caused by indistinct handwriting or typewriting; and that in any event this Company shall not be held liable for any loss or damage, or for delay or detention, or error caused by storms or the action of the elements, or other acts of God, or by civil or military authority, or by insurrections, riots, rebellions, or dangers incident to the time of war, or by the unlawful acts of individuals. And this Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward any message over the lines of any other Company when necessary to reach its destination.

No responsibility attaches to this Company concerning messages until the same are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; and if a message is sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, or by a messenger of any other company, he acts as the agent of the sender for the purpose of delivering the message and any notice or instructions regarding it to the Company's agent in its said office. Any message sent to the Company's office by private wire or by telephone or by telegraph or through a connecting telegraph, cable, or radio company, is sent at the sender's risk of errors or failures in such service and all of the terms and conditions herein shall apply to the message throughout, and the person receiving such message by private wire or by telephone or by telegraph or through a connecting telegraph, cable, or radio company acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender, and is authorized to assent to these conditions on behalf of the sender.

It is agreed that this Company shall not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in any case where the claim is not presented to it in writing within sixty days after the message is filed with this Company for transmission.

It is agreed that prompt and correct transmission and delivery of this message shall be presumed in any action for recovery of the tolls therefor, subject, however, to rebuttal by competent evidence.

It is agreed that the exemptions above stated shall apply both to Mexican Telegraph Company and to All America Cables, Incorporated.

The above terms and conditions shall be binding upon the receiver as well as the sender of this cablegram.

No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

ALL AMERICA CABLES, INCORPORATED,
MEXICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
John L. Merrill, President.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES

NEW YORK CITY—addresses and telephone connections—*See other side*

WASHINGTON, D. C.
1126 Connecticut Ave., N. W.

GALVESTON, TEXAS,
Strand and 21st Street.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.,
312 Magazine Street,

MEXICO,
Tampico
Vera Cruz,
City of Mexico,
Puerto Mexico,
Salina Cruz.

GUATEMALA,
San José,

SALVADOR,
La Libertad.

NICARAGUA,
San Juan del Sur.

COSTA RICA,
Port Limon,
San José,
Puntarenas.

PANAMA,
Panama,
Balboa,
Colon.

COLOMBIA,
Buenaventura,
Cartegena.

CUBA,
Fisherman's Point,
Santiago.

PORTO RICO,
Ponce,
San Juan.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC,
Santo Domingo.

ECUADOR,
Esmeraldas,
Santa Elena,
Guayaquil.

PERU,
Paita,
Callao,
Lima,
Trujillo.

BOLIVIA,
Corocoro,
La Paz.

CHILE,
Iquique,
Antofagasta,
Valparaiso,
Santiago,
Tacna,
Arica.

ARGENTINA,
Buenos Aires,
Mendoza,
Rosario.

URUGUAY,
Montevideo.

BRAZIL,
Rio de Janeiro,
Santos,
Sao Paulo.

Cablegrams marked "VIA ALL AMERICA" are accepted at all Postal Telegraph and Canadian Pacific Railways Telegraph offices.

Duplicate to Rio

C.P.R. JUN 25 1925

June 24,1925.

John Lane, Esq.,
c/o Messrs. S.B.Hale Co.,Ltd
25 de Mayo 101,
Buenos Aires,
Argentine.

Dear Sir:-

ARGENTINE

We beg to acknowledge receipt of your cable of June 18th reading:-

"June 18th, Argentine, refer to their telegram of today E.N.Gibbs to B.W.& Co.what is your attitude in connection with and which company would consider proposition.Stop.It is not sure Congress will pass law this year."

---

and on June 22nd cabled to B. W. & Co.:-

"June 22nd, telegraph contents E.N.Gibbs cable June 18th Argentine."

---

and for your information give you herewith copy of their reply of same date:-

"June 22nd, refer to your telegram of 22nd,E.N. Gibbs 2 cables are as follows: Quote "June 18th Argentine, have had interview with President of Caja and are very certain there is no chance notes to be printed out of this country but he would be interested to receive from us proposals instal and to run plant for account of the government large enough print(?) 50,000,000 notes , 7 denominations per annum; notes to be of our style.Stop. This plant to take the place of present machinery now in Mint. Stop. On this basis make the following propositon for your consideration B.W.& Co. to submit estimate for cost necessary machinery and shipment and installation here plus cost of the technical staff and operatives necessary for a limited period,so as to train Argentine staff. Stop. To this estimate (?) would be(?) added estimated profit which would have accrued if these notes had been printed in England. Stop. Plant would be under the supervision and control of Caja and all responsibility would be theirs and we would only run

"Machinery and give technical advice. Stop. Caja will undertake that the plant will be only used for their own notes. Stop. Telegraph in the first place whether or not if you agree (to) on general principles and if we can obtain full details, which we will (?) bring with me (?) to England, to investigate before we make definitive (?) offer. E.N.Gibbs. "June 18th, Argentine, John Lane informs us that he is also in conversation with President of Caja. It is absolutely uesless for the both of us to try. Please cable us instructions separate cable. Stop. Have shown John Lane and S.B.Hale Co.Ltd my other telegram same date. End of quotation from telegram. Have replied to which as follows: Quote: "June 19th, refer to your telegram of 18th, cannot entertain the proposal in the form suggested; answer to your second telegram does not, therefore, arise. H.L.Hendriks. End of quotation from telegram."

On receipt of the latter we cabled you:-

"For John Lane, June 24th, refer to your telegram of 18th have read copy E.N.Gibbs telegram and H.L.Hendriks reply. We are in full accord with his reply. Stop. Wish you would continue working Argentine prospective business according to your letter June 4th. Stop. Strongly opposed to installing plant for the benefit of any foreign government, unless we can control and under our ownership with long term contract. Stop. Even upon these conditions would have to consider the matter seriously before we decide."

In the meantime your letter of June 4th has arrived and I wish to compliment you personally for your concise report, which is certainly most interesting.

Judging from the same, although our chances are not very great, because Argentina has always been in favor of doing its own printing, I feel that there might possibly be a chance, in case the law is approved, of obtaining a temporary order for 100,000,000 or more notes as it would take several

years before the Casa de Moneda could equip itself, should they be in favor of turning out a steel engraved note.

The opportunity is there and we must try and work it all we can; I think if you keep on doing as outlined in your letter it is all one can hope for.

The tentative proposition of Mr. Gibbs to B. W. & Co., from our point pf view, is absolutely ridiculous and I can hardly understand how he could have ever thought of making such a proposal; it seems to be a one-sided affair. On general principles we are absolutely opposed to establishing any plant for the benefit of any foreign government, except under conditions as given you in our cable of today; even then we would have to take it under very serious consideration before deciding.

I take it from Mr. Gibbs' cable to B.W.& Co that you have entertained the same subject in a conversation you had with the President of the Caja, and trust you have not committed yourself in any way, based on the proposal such as Mr. Gibbs put up to B.W.& Co.

Now that you have our views in this regard, should you be called upon with a similar proposal you will know how to handle the case.

Should by luck any business come out of your interviews with Mr. Castex we will stand by whatever you have promised him; be sure of that, and I feel that we could easily meet every condition. The only case in which we might ask for more time is if they decide to have special designs

CONFIDENTIAL BOND

characteristically Argentine, which will mean a great deal of hand engraving and that, you know, can only be accomplished by spending sufficient time on the preparation of these; otherwise, on stock vignettes everything is all right.

As all depends on Congress we must wait until they are ready to take action.

Yours very truly,

Vice President.

P.S. Copy of our letter of same date to S.B.Hale Co. Ltd. enclosed herewith.

FILE COPY
MARKET

Memo
593 Trip

JC/IW

DUPLICATE SENT

I.C.P.R.
JUN 25 1925

June 24,1925.

Messrs. S. B. Hale Co.,Ltd.,
25 de Mayo 101,
Buenos Aires,Argentine.

Dear Sirs:-

ARGENTINE BANK NOTES

We thank you very much for your letter of June 2nd and the help you have given to our Mr. John Lane, in connection with the above business.

We sincerely hope that when the law is approved we will be in a position to take up the matter immediately and have it favorably considered. Although, in our opinion, there is a very slim chance that the government will have its notes made outside of the country, we feel that they might be so situated that they would need notes immediately, in which case we surely are better equipped than any other concern in the world to handle the matter and give them the best service.

Yours very truly,

JC/IW

Vice President.

CHESTAIN BOND

MEMO ONLY

Buenos Aires, June 24th, 1925

Letter from J. Lane re OLD ARGENTINE BANK NOTES

filed in Argentine Miscellaneous

FOREIGN DEPT.

ARGENTINE

C.P.R. JUL 21 1925



J. L.
to
NEW YORK

Buenos Aires,
June 28th, 1925.

Your telegram reading:

JUL 20 192

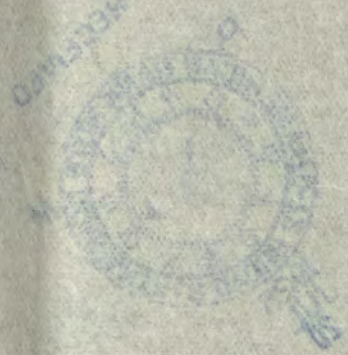
For John Lane. June 24th. Refer to your telegram of 18th. Have read copy E. N. Gibbs telegram and H. Leslie Hendricks reply, Cannot agree. In full accord with his reply. Stop. Wish you would continue working Argentine prospective business according to your letter June 4th. Stop. Strongly opposed to installing plant for the benefit of any foreign government unless we can control and under our ownership with long term contract. Stop. Even upon these conditions would have to consider the matter seriously before we decide.

There has been no move in Congress with regard to the project we are interested in. I am reliably informed that neither in the Senate nor in the Camara has any step yet been taken to put the bill even in turn for debate. So the chances for action this year are rather slim, though there is usually a splurge in November towards the end of the session when many bills are rushed through.

Yours very truly,

John Lane

JL



OTHER COPY IN PACKET 93

RECEIVED
AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
70 BROAD STREET
JUN 22 1925

ARGENTINE.

LONDON

June 30, 1925.

C.P.B.
JUL -1 1925

This is simply to acknowledge receipt of your letter of June 19th, confirming the cables which have passed between you and Mr. Gibbs in connection with this affair.

We refrain from commenting since Mr. Claudet has already written you on the subject.

FWG/IW

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

SUBJECT ARGENTINE BANK NOTES

DATE July 7, 1925.

New York to Rio de Janeiro

C.P.R. JUL -8 1925

We have duly received the copy of Mr. John Lane's letter dated May 23rd written on S. S. "American Legion" en route to Buenos Aires in which acknowledgment is made of the various specimen books, models, etc. which were sent with our letter of May 6th. The original of this letter has not as yet reached our hands.

Yours very truly,

Manager Foreign Department

SHL/SD

OTHER COPY IN PACKET 93 Trip

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY

J.L.
to
NEW YORK

ARGENTINE

C.P.R.
AUG -7 1925

Buenos Aires,
July 14th, 1925.

8/6/25

I am in receipt of your letter of June 19th.

Dr. Victor M. Molina, Ministro de Hacienda, stated, in a recent interview I had with him, that he was in favor of having a new issue of notes printed outside the country. He estimated that the gross amount the Government would gain by calling in the notes now circulating would be, through actual destruction by the public, in the neighborhood of 40 million pesos paper. That is about 3% of the total sum now in circulation.

He was very doubtful of Congress acting on the project this year, and remarked on the difficulties he is experiencing with other projected laws, such as the income tax. The committee in charge of that bill is scheduled to meet every Friday at 5 p.m. and he to attend; but there is rarely a quorum.

The Hales are personal friends of President Alvear. If Congress suddenly makes some definite move with regard to notes, we shall be in a position to act at the same time. Meanwhile, there will be little need for me to remain in Buenos Aires.

Yours very truly,

John Lane

FOREIGN DEPT.

JL

ANOTHER COPY IN PACKET 93 Trip

AUG . 4

RECEIVED
AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
1925 AUG 4

D 5698

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY

C.P.R. W 11-27 SEP -8 1925

SUBJECT: REPUBLICA ARGENTINA

July 21st, 1925.

Mr. F. W. Gullett,

Manager Foreign Department.

Attention of Mr. S. H. Lane

A model for Bank Notes

was prepared on Schedule No. 13605 dated April 3rd, 1925.

Model was submitted

and has never been returned.

YOW

Order Department.

Is order still pending? Yes. SHL 7/24/25

Shall we cancel Schedule?

Will model be returned?

To whom should cost be charged?

D 5698

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY

SUBJECT: REPUBLICA ARGENTINA

C.P.R. 11-20 SEP -3 1925

July 21st, 1925.

Mr. F. W. Gullett,

Manager Foreign Department.

Attention of Mr. S. H. Lane

A model for Bank Notes

was prepared on Schedule No. 13606 dated April 3rd, 1925.

Model was submitted

and has never been returned.

JOW

Order Department.

Is order still pending? Yes SHL 7/22/25

Shall we cancel Schedule?

Will model be returned?

To whom should cost be charged?

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

SUBJECT ARGENTINE - VIGNETTES

C. P. R. JUL 23 1925

To Buenos Aires.

DATE July 22, 1925.

New York to Rio de Janeiro

A collection of vignettes which have been used in conjunction with Argentine issues, as suggested in your letter of June 11th, has been prepared. These we are sending to you under separate cover by registered mail today.

We enclose a list for your reference. On this list we have indicated the vignettes which according to our records were engraved as special. Without a doubt some of the other vignettes which are not so indicated are also special but our information is rather incomplete in this connection as we did not begin to make a careful record of this kind until recently.

On the back of these proofs we have noted the bank or banks of whose issue each vignette was used.

We hope this material will be of value to you. Will you please guard these proofs carefully and see that they are returned to us when they have served your purpose.

Yours very truly,

SHL/SD

Manager Foreign Department

193 Trip

DUPLICATE SENT

C.P.R.
JUL 23 1925

ARGENTINA

Portraits and Vignettes used on work in this Country

Portraits

American	350	American	448
"	351	"	453
"	352	"	463
"	355		C 34
"	356		C 41
"	358		C 43
"	359		C 44
"	360		C 48
"	361	Special	C 55
"	362	Special	C 56
"	363	Special	C 57
"	365	Special	C 58
"	366	Special	C 59
"	367	Special	C 61
"	380	Special	C 63
"	389	Special	C 74
"	390	Special	C 86
"	391	Special	C 87
"	416	Special	C 118
"	417	Special	C 119
"	418	Special	C 120
"	419	Special	C 122
"	420	Special	C 127
"	421	Special	C 129
"	422	Special	C 131
"	424	Special	C 132
"	425		C 135
"	440	Special	C 136

Vignettes

American	538	American	630
"	622	"	740
"	625	"	616
"	628	Special "	806

C.P.R.
JUL 23 1925

July 22,1925.

John Lane, Esq.,
c/o Messrs.S.B.Hale Co.,Ltd
Buenos Aires,Argentina.

Dear Sir:-

ARGENTINE

We have read with considerable interest your letter of June 21st, regarding the situation as you find it. We think what you say sizes up the situation most intelligently but since everything depends entirely on Congress and they seem to be taking no particular action, the entire matter is simply one of conjection.

Perhaps after you have returned from Chile some further developments will have occurred and you may then be able to give us some further information.

Yours very truly,

Manager Foreign Department.

FWG/IW

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY

FOREIGN BUSINESS DEPT. ARGENTINE MAY 1925 AUG 25

C.P.R. AUG 31 1925

J. L.
to
NEW YORK

Santiago,
July 22nd, 1925.

I am in receipt of your undated letter, enclosing copy of your letter of June 24th to our agents in Buenos Aires.

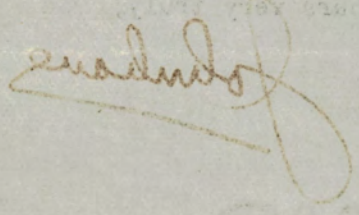
Letters of mine subsequent to the one of June 4th will have informed you further of the matter treated in yours just received.

Yours very truly,

Johnhaus

JL

OTHER COPY IN PACKET 593 Trip




RECEIVED
AUG 25 1925
AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY

C.P.R.
JUL 30 1925

July 28,1925.

John Lane, Esq.,
c/o Messrs.S.B.Hale Co.,Ltd.,
25 de Mayo 101,
Buenos Aires,Argentine.

Dear Sir:-

ARGENTINE BANK NOTES

I have your letters of June 17th, 18th and 21st.

After careful reading and considering all you have to report of the various interviews you had with the President of the Caja de Conversion, the whole thing boils down to this,- that no action can be officially taken until the law has been voted and, even then, what decision will the Caja be authorized to take? You will no doubt keep the business well before you and decide yourself what is the best course to follow to protect the Company's interests.

I take it from your letter of June 21st, that you have felt rather uneasy regarding our interpretation of your telegram and letter of June 16th on this subject; do not let this worry you. We naturally do not like the way the Argentine bank note matter was approached,- as far as B.W.& Co. is concerned. For your information we enclose you herewith copy of our letter of June 24th, addressed to London, with reference to this matter.

One thing which you must bear in mind is that South America is considered to be the A.B.N.Co's territory, and we will not allow any interference until we ask for it,- no more than we want to interfere where B. W. & Co. have

established themselves,- such as in the case of the checks of the Banco de la Nación.

The only reason why we have allowed Mr. Gibbs to go to Uruguay with special letters of introduction, was due to the fact that we were led to believe that Portals, the English paper manufacturers, through their Agents - Lang, Roberts , had contracted for the paper for the Uruguayan bank notes, which is true, I must admit, and were supposed to be the only firm to offer their services for the printing of these notes. This, however, is not the case, as Waterlow is also in the field and up to now we have not yet been informed that the order has been placed, although ten weeks have since elapsed.

With regard to the Argentine situation, we were given to understand that Portals was making the moulds for watermark paper and for this reason permitted B.W. & Co. to intervene,- but knowing now that no paper for the new issue could have been contracted for until the law authorized the replacement of the present currency, we fail to understand why Mr. Gibbs should have shown so much anxiety in getting the Caja de Conversion interested in the installation of a steel plant for the sake of securing a probable bank note order.

What we would like you to do would be, to ascertain whether or not the Argentine Government has ordered watermarked paper for its present currency, outside of Pietro Miliani,- in which case there might possibly have been a contract made for several years, which would naturally be carried over

on the new issue contemplated. Such an arrangement might possibly exist and if you could find out if such is the case it would be of much interest for us to know it. Samples of the notes on Portal's paper, if any are issued, would be of interest to us also.

You tell us in your letter of June 21st that Mr. Gibbs has not bothered with the Uruguayan postage stamps. In answer I give you herewith copy of a letter from Mr. Gibbs, dated June 15th, sent us by B.W.& Co. You will note from it that it is quite at variance with your understanding. The excuse given for the interference is a very poor one, I should say, and the interference of B.W.& Co. - in spite of instructions, is quite uncalled for and should have been avoided. When you consider that after all Leng Roberts, a paper house representative, were only appointed B. W. & Co's agent in the Argentine for the sole reason that they had obtained the contract of bank note paper for Uruguay, it should have been a very easy matter for Mr.Gibbs to have called them off on this. There cannot be any reason now why Leng, Roberts, receiving commission on the paper and the bank notes (acting for B. W. & Co.) cannot interfere next in Brazil and other South American States.

As you say, we may be premature in our remarks and perhaps all we say may be quite unnecessary, but , nevertheless, in case of a situation arising where you must act, we want you to be prepared to handle the situation in the interest of the A.B.N.Co. solely and entirely.

To resume - South America is the A.B.N.Co. territory absolutely, and we will only permit B.W.& Co. to interfere when they are told to do so.

The situation in Argentina has been so mussed up now that we have to see it through and make the best of the situation, which is to be deplored.

If there is a bank note order to be obtained we want your very best efforts, and we will - on our part, do all we can to help you secure it, be sure of that. It must, however, be obtained on our paper and the merit of our class of work; that part you know enough about to enable you to handle it.

We should not consider the installation of a plant, except on the conditions given you in our previous correspondence, and this should be treated entirely independent of the bank note order.

With regard to the closing paragraph of your letter of June 17th, asking us to inform our Agents in Buenos Aires, confidentially, whether we would entertain, in principle, the setting up of a plant in the Argentine, I would prefer to leave this matter in your hands,- you being now in a position to inform them of all of our wishes in this regard and can easily handle the matter.

We feel that now you will understand the A.B.N.Co's position with regard to the Argentine mess and know how to act for our best interests.

With our best regards and wishes for your success, we remain,
Faithfully yours,

JC/IW

Vice President.

DUPLICATE SENT

Marine
593 Insp

C.P.R.
AUG -7 1925

August 6, 1925.

John Lane, Esq.,
c/o Messrs. S.B.Hale Co., Ltd.,
Buenos Aires, Argentine.

Dear Sir:-

ARGENTINE BANK NOTES

I was pleased to learn from your letter of July 14th of your recent interview with Dr. Victor M. Molina, Ministro de Hacienda, and that the latter was much in favor of having the notes printed outside of the country. This naturally gives us a little encouragement as to the future.

What we want you to do, if the order is to be obtained, is to try to get it for us,- but judging from the slow progress being made by Congress it is very difficult to say whether or not this question will be decided at this session. However, one can never tell, as some times - at the last minute - certain bills are passed in a great hurry and to the great surprise of the public; let us hope it will be so in this instance.

Yours very truly,

Vice President.

JC/IW

memo
593 Trip

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY

C.P.R. SEP 18 1925

to
NEW YORK

ARGENTINE - VIGNETTES

Santiago,
August 28th, 1925.

I am in receipt of your letter of July 22nd and have to advise that our agents in Buenos Aires have just informed me that the separate registered package containing the vignette proofs had been received by them. They are holding it until I return there.

I take due note of your desires regarding these proofs. They shall be well guarded and shall be returned to you when they have served our purpose.

Yours very truly,

JL

FOREIGN DEPT.

SEP 17 1925

OTHER COPY IN
PACKET 593 Jap

RECEIVED
AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
70 BROADWAY
1925
SEP

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY

FOREIGN DEPT.

C.P.R. SEP 22 1925

ARGENTINE BANK NOTES

SEP 22 1925

to
NEW YORK

Santiago,
August 30th, 1925.

I am in receipt of your letter of July 28th, enclosing copy of your letter of June 24th to London and of Mr. Gibbs' letter of June 15th to London.

I thank you for your exposition of the relative positions as regards London and I shall be guided by same in future negotiations.

Yours very truly,

John Lane

JL

OTHER COPY IN
PACKET 593 trip

RECEIVED
AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
70-72 BROAD ST.
1925
SEP
22

Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., Ltd.

London

Subject ARGENTINE.

Date 23rd September, 192[illegible]

to New York

For your information, I enclose copy of Mr. Gibbs' report to me on the above.

C.P.R.
OCT -9 1925

MEMORANDUM

To H.L. Hendriks, Esq.,

Republica Argentina.

With regard to the question of our printing the Notes for the Caja de Conversion, the situation remains as contained in my cable toyou of June 18th. At that time I saw Mr. A. Castex, President of the Caja, and he told me that there was absolutely no chance of these notes being printed out of the country. On the other hand, they are dissatisfied with the present style of note, and it is their intention to change and to substitute for the present surface-printed notes, plate-printed notes. Some time in the future a law is to be passed to this effect. It might be possible to do something along the Italian lines, and establish a plant to be controlled entirely bu us, but it could only be for a certain term of years, at the expiration of which this plant would have to revert to the Government. I do not say that this is possible at the present moment because it is their intention to control the printing of their notes themselves, but under no conditions would they even consider a plant to be always controlled by us or by any other printing firm.

Macdonald is, I believe, proceeding to the Argentine in the near future, and will propose to them a scheme to establish a central printing bureau in the Argentine, with a view to

supplying the Argentine, Brazil, Uruguay, etc., with notes. I do not believe that this is practicable because:-

1. The Caja will not relinquish the control of the printing of their notes, and obviously other countries will not allow the Argentine to control the printing of their own notes.

2. The relations between the South American countries are such that I do not think that they will wish their notes to be printed in the Argentine.

If this scheme of Macdonald's falls through I assume he will establish a plant for the Caja along the lines detailed in my cable. Leng, Roberts told me that they had heard confidentially that the A.B.N.Co. were prepared to entertain a proposal for the installation of modern plate-printing machinery in the Caja. I told them that I did not believe that this firm would do this.

I went to see Mr, Sorondo, of S.B. Hale & Co., and presented to him Mr. Sanford's letter of introductinn. I found him a most charming gentleman, and after I had explained to him fully the relationship existing between ourselves and the A.B.N. Co., he was most anxious and desirous to help me in connection with negociations with the Caja de Conversion. However, as Mr. Lane was in Buenos Aires at the same time, and was negociating with the Caja, with Mr. Sorondo, I felt it would be unwise to avail myself of his help in view of our commitments with L.R. L.R. and S.B. Hale are to an extent competitors, and it would have been impossible to have them work together. I kept Mr. Sorondo informed of all that was transpiring, and showed him and Mr. Lane my long cable to you of June 18th

They do not quite agree with me on this question, and I understand that Mr. Sorondo still has the hope that, pending the erection of new plant there is a possibility of obtaining the order for plate-printed hoted for the Argentine. Personally I do not believe that this is possible because, should a firm obtain this order, I feel sure that one of the conditions will be that htis same firm must agree to erect a plant in the Argentine for the Caja, so that the Caja can continue to print exactly similar notes themselves. In other words, the Caja, whilst desirous of changing the present surface-printed notes for plate-printed notes, do not wish to have more than one issue.

EK

LONDON

ARGENTINE.

October 7,1925.

C.P.R.
OCT -9 1925

We acknowledge receipt of your letter dated September 23rd, enclosing copy of Mr. Gibbs' report on the above, for which we thank you.

JC/IW

C.P.R.
OCT -9 1925

October 7,1925.

John Lane, Esq.,
c/o Messrs. S.B.Hale Co. Ltd
25 de Mayo 101,
Buenos Aires,Argentina.

Dear Sir:-

ARGENTINE BANK NOTES

We enclose you herewith copy of report from Mr. Gibbs to Mr. Hendriks, on the bank note situation, on which both of you have worked. I am sure the same will prove rather interesting to you.

We call your special attention to that part of it where Mr. Gibbs mentions that Leng, Roberts told him of the report that we were entertaining a proposal for the installation of modern machinery for plate printing, in the Caja. It is unnecessary for us to comment on this rumor, which you know very well is without foundation.

Yours very truly,

DUPLICATE SENT

Vice President.

JC/IW

OTHER COPY IN
PACKET 513 Trip

FOREIGN DEPT
DEC 8 1925
C.P.B.
DEC 11 1925

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY

to
NEW YORK

ARGENTINE BANK NOTES

Buenos Aires,
November 17th, 1925.

Your letters of July 28th and October 7th, the latter enclosing copy of Mr. Gibbs' memorandum. Receipt of the former was acknowledged from Santiago on August 30th.

The matter of the retirement of the present circulating paper currency will not be taken up by the extraordinary session of Congress to meet November 23rd. It is not in the list of items set forth in the executive decree convoking the meeting. The next session opens in May. What may be done by Congress then, no one can guess. So this note business can be said to be in abeyance indefinitely.

In an interview with Dr. Molina, Ministro de Hacienda, last Thursday, he repeated his desire to have the currency replaced by good notes, but Congress, and so forth. Our models for a one and a 1000 peso note were submitted for his inspection. He liked the back of the 1000 peso model but he thought the face had too much color (the green of the prismatic tint) - looked "too much like Central America", as he put it. He was informed that they were simply models to give an idea of our work; that we were ready to carry out the Government's general wishes regarding designs, colors and form.

Earlier in the same day, I had an interview with Sr. America E. Aliverti, a director of the Caja de Conversión. He informed me that the Junta had desired to get up an exposition of the whole paper currency situation in general and submit it to President Alvear with our specimens and models which had been left at the time with the President of the Caja. However, Sr. Castex opposed the idea, which Sr. Aliverti attributed to the approaching end of Sr. Castex' term of office and the uncertainty as to his re-election. He has been re-elected. Sr. Aliverti admitted that a contract had been made with Portals for supplying paper for a certain number of years (he declined to state how many) but that the precise kind (as to weight, watermarks, etc.) was left to the periodic instructions of the Government. He believed that the paper could be diverted to purposes other than bank notes.

In an interview with Sr. Castex, President of the Caja, yesterday, he made the following statements- that as far as he personally was concerned, he did not care whether the notes were made in the Casa de Moneda, in England, America or "in the moon", so long as good notes replaced the present circulation; that it was very doubtful if Congress, actually authorizing next year the retirement of the present circulation, would also change the present law stipulationg printing by the Casa de Moneda; that only last week the Min.de Hacienda had instructed him to investigate and have an estimate made up as to the cost for supplying the Casa with equipment to turn out first class work, in which, Sr. Castex adverted, we were not interested in supplying; and that the paper on order with Portals was nothing, need not be considered in case an outside concern were to print the notes.


RECEIVED
AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
70 BROAD ST.
DEC -8
1925

JL

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY

to
NEW YORK

ARGENTINE BANK NOTES

Buenos Aires,
November 17th, 1925.

-2-

With reference to the third paragraph of Mr. Gibbs' memorandum. Messrs. Leng, Roberts & Co's confidential information must be the result of Sr. Castex' idea of playing politics. Simply as a metter of record, permit me to remark that Dr. Miguel Piñeiro Sorondo did not negotiate with the Caja de Conversión with me. It would have been an attention if I or our agents had been apprized, at the time if it were convenient, of said confidential information so that, in a very diplomatic manner compromising no one, Sr. Castex could have been relieved then of any such notion if he ever genuinely entertained it.

I enclose herewith a one peso and a five peso Argentine note printed on paper furnished by Portals and recently issued. Please return these notes to me in case you do not wish to retain them.

The status of the whole note affair may be summarized-

Congress may or may not act next year.
If it does, it may not alter the present law stipulating printing by the Casa de Moneda.
If it alters that law, it may allow only the first replacement issue to be printed outside and stipulate subsequent printing of exactly the same notes by the Casa.
If the preceding be enacted, then the Caja may or may not stipulate equipment of the Casa as an integral part of an order for the initial issue of notes.
The influence to have the Casa do the work is very strong but ~~but~~ preparing the Casa for that purpose requires several years.
We can only watch developments closely and act when opportunity offers.

Yours very truly,

John Lane

JL

OTHER COPY IN
PACKET 593 Trip

See Leng Roberts & Co
folder #781

RECEIVED

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
70 BROAD ST.
A M

DEC -8 1925

D 5698

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY

C.F.R. W 3-3 c NOV 20 1925

SUBJECT: REPUBLICA ARGENTINA

Mr. F. W. Gullett,

Manager Foreign Department.

Attention of Mr. S. H. Lane

A model for Bank Notess

was prepared on Schedule No. 13605 dated 4/3/25

Model was submitted Pending 9/4/25

and has never been returned.

Order Department.

NOV 18 1925

Is order still pending?

Shall we cancel Schedule?

Will model be returned?

To whom should cost be charged?

NOV 18 1925

D 5698

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY

C.P.R.
W 3-30
NOV 20 1925

SUBJECT: REPUBLICA ARGENTINA

Mr. F. W. Gullett,

Manager Foreign Department.

Attention of Mr. S. H. Lane

A model for Bank Notes

was prepared on Schedule No. 13606 dated 4/3/25

Model was submitted Pending 9/4/25

and has never been returned.

Order Department.

Is order still pending? Yes Nov 25 1925

Shall we cancel Schedule?

Will model be returned?

To whom should cost be charged?

MEMO ONLY

Buenos Aires, Nov. 19th, 1925

Letter to J. Lane re OLD ARGENTINE BANK NOTES

filed in Argentine Miscellaneous

C.P.M.
DEC 12 1925

December 11,1925.

John Lane, Esq.,
c/o Messrs.S.B.Hale Co.,Ltd.
25 de Mayo 101,
Buenos Aires,
Argentina.

Dear Sir:-

ARGENTINE BANK NOTES

Your letter of November 17th,summing up the situation in regard to this proposed issue,would seem to indicate there is nothing further to be done at this time. However, the matter will bear watching and it may be that we shall yet be able to obtain at least some of this work.

What you say about Leng Roberts & Co's contract is interesting, and we are purposely keeping the notes you sent us, printed on Portals paper, for future reference.

Yours very truly,

Manager Foreign Department.

FWG/IW

OTHER COPY IN
PACKET 593 Arg

2

Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., Ltd.

London to New York

Subject ARGENTINE

Date 8th January, 1926.

D.E.B.
JAN 29 1926
C.P.R.
FEB 1926

I enclose herewith a memo., addressed to me by Mr. Gibbs, and should like to have your views on the matter.

BRADBURY, WILKINSON & Co. LTD.

8th January, 1926.

C.P.R. FEB -3 1926

H. Leslie Hendriks, Esq.,

ARGENTINE NOTES.

On the 4th inst. I saw Mr. Meynell and Mr. Goldsworthy, who are Directors of the London house of Messrs. Leng, Roberts & Co., of Buenos Aires. Mr. Goldsworthy has just returned from the Argentine, and he is of the opinion that there is a possibility of interesting the Caja de Conversion with regard to the printing of their notes. He feels that, although there is no chance of these notes being printed out of the country, a proposition, along similar lines to that made to the Italian Government, might interest them, and he thinks it is certainly worth trying. He points out that there is no question that the Caja will, in the near future, decide to have their notes printed from steel plates, and that when this law comes into effect, they will make enquiries with regard to the equipment of a plant. Leng Roberts, of Buenos Aires, have very close business relations with the Caja, and are sure to be consulted by them when they make this change in the printing of their paper money, and Mr. Goldsworthy feels that a concrete proposition from us might interest them.

It is my personal opinion that there would be no harm in making such a proposition, although I am afraid that the stumbling block will prove to be the return of the machinery at the expiration of the contract. It is possible, however,

that this question could be overcome, and it is certainly true that Leng, Roberts & Co. have very considerable influence, not only with the Caja, but with the Ministry of Finance in Buenos Aires, and I also feel very sure that Leng Roberts' aid will be sought when this change is made.

Another question arises in connection with this business, and that is that if we definitely refuse to enter into negotiations what will be Leng Roberts' position, as our agents, if they are asked to assist the Caja?

February 1,1926.

H. Leslie Hendriks, Esq.

New Malden, Surrey,

England.

C.P.R.
FEB -3 1926

My dear Mr. Hendriks:-

ARGENTINE - CONFIDENTIAL

We have your letter of January 8th, together with copy of Mr. Gibbs' report with reference to the interview he had with Messrs. Maynell and Goldsworthy, Directors of the London house of Messrs. Leng, Roberts & Co. of Buenos Aires.

Mr. Woodhull has talked this matter over with me and asked that I impart to you his views, which I shall endeavor to do to the best of my ability.

After careful consideration of all you have to report with regard to Messrs. Leng Roberts & Co's business relations and influence with the Argentine Government, the Company's policy is absolutely opposed to the installation of foreign plants whereby, at the expiration of the contract we must dismantle it and take back our machinery,- in the meantime having educated and, possibly, created a new competitor,- besides giving up some of our secret processes and perhaps running the risk of having our best machinery copied. This is most dangerous and we could not consent to it,- unless we may absolutely control the proposed plant,- hire and discharge as we thought best. In other words, we would want all political interference eliminated and run it on a strictly business basis,- the plant to be our own - with a long term contract and a renewal clause, if possible.

We can not see what we would gain outside of a few hundred thousand pesos profit, which would be more than offset by the great risk we would run should we consider and be ready to handle a proposition such as Messrs.Leng

Roberts & Co. are willing to put forth to the Caja de Conversión.

For your own private and confidential information we would state that we have of late been given to read a confidential letter of Messrs. Leng, Roberts & Co. to Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., in which they asked the latter whether we would be willing to consider a proposition similar to the one described in the report of Mr. Gibbs. To this we absolutely declined to give any consideration, stating our reasons, which were perfectly understood by Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. who, I understand, have written direct to Messrs. Leng, Roberts & Co. in this regard.

In the latter's letter it was stated that a similar proposition had been made to you but that you had declined it,- hence why revive it?

Answering the last paragraph of Mr. Gibbs' report where you say:- "Another question arises in connection with this business, and that is that if we definitely refuse to enter into negotiations what will be Leng Roberts' position, as our agents, if they are asked to assist the Caja?" - it seems this is a very simple matter for you to thrash out. It does not follow that because an agent comes to you with a proposition that you should accept it; you certainly are at liberty to do one thing or the other, as it is purely a piece of business , and should Leng Roberts feel that they must go outside for this proposition it is their business and they should be at perfect liberty to do so, provided they inform you. After all, from their own letter to J. P. Morgan & Co. you will see they have already attempted to do so.

They seem, in their dealings, to be acting simply as Commission Agents, and all they want is to make their commission.

Yours very truly,

DUPLICATE SENT

OTHER COPY IN PACKET 1598

JC/IW

C.F.B. FEB 27 1926

D.E.W. FEB 25 1926

NEW MALDEN,
SURREY.

15th February, 1926.

My dear Mr. Claudet,

Argentine.

I am in receipt of your confidential letter of the 1st February, re the above. What you tell me about Leng, Roberts & Co. is not surprising, because, when we refused to have anything to do with the proposition, they pointed out to Mr. Gibbs that they should be at liberty to approach other people, and Mr. Gibbs could not gainsay them this right. What the thing amounts to is this - that apparently the Argentine are going to have steel plate printed notes, and the probability is that they will make some arrangement with Macdonald, or else, perhaps, De la Rues or Waterlow & Sons may be approached to make a proposal. The only thing that occurs to us at this end is that there may be some form of proposition which could be made that would be acceptable from our point of view. As to whether or not it would be accepted by the Caja de Convercion is another matter, but it would form a basis of pourparlers. The matter really resolves itself into this - they are going to have steel plate notes, and, if we do not do it, somebody else will, and how far we are prepared to go in order to

stop anybody else getting their feet in, and placing themselves in a solid position in the Argentine. I do not suggest for a minute that Mr. Woodhull's views, as so ably expressed by you, are open to criticism, but it does seem that there is some slight possibility that, if you dictated the terms you might be willing to accept, some way out of it, to the advantage of the Corporation, might be discovered. So far as creating a new competitor is concerned, Mr. Gibbs informed me that Macdonald's first proposition was to establish a plant in Buenos Aires, sufficiently big to print the bank notes of the Argentine, Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay and Brazil, but Mr. Gibbs also points out, and I think quite rightly, from what I know of conditions in South America, that the jealousies existing between all these countries are such as to make the scheme impracticable, i.e., that no Latin American country is going to trust another Latin American country for the supply of its bank notes; therefore, to carry the argument further, if we were to establish a plant in the Caja de Conversion, we should scarcely be creating a competitor, because, as it is, the business is not on the market for us to obtain as bank note printers, either in New York or London, therefore we are not decentralising in that sense, and, such a plant established, could not possibly compete with the Corporation's interests in any of the other South American countries.

Please read this in the sense that these are only thoughts that occur to us at this end, and they may, or may not, be worth your serious consideration. One would naturally be jealous of Macdonald getting in there, as he did in Chile, and even more so of any competing house, such as De la Rues, or Waterlows, building presses, or establishing a plant for the Caja de Conversion, which would give either of them an importance and a kudos in connection with other competitive work, of which they are entirely undeserving.

So far as Leng, Roberts & Co. are concerned, they are extremely powerful in Buenos Aires. Of course, they are financial and trade rivals of Samuel B. Hale & Co., and you may be prejudiced against them, but I have it on the authority of independent financial people in London that Messrs. Leng, Roberts & Co. are not only, as I say, extremely powerful, but are very highly regarded in financial circles here.

Sincerely yours,

J. Claudet, Esq.,
70, Broad Street,
New Yor, City

C.P.R.
MAR 23 926

March 22, 1926.

John Lane, Esq.,
c/o Messrs.S.B.Hale Co., Ltd.,
25 de Mayo 101,
Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Dear Sir:-

COUNTERFEIT ARGENTINE BANK NOTES

Though you have undoubtedly read about the above in the local press, we enclose herewith two clippings from French papers, treating on the above subject, which we thought might interest you.

Yours very truly,

Manager Foreign Department.

IW

OTHER COPY IN
PACKET 593

See J.L. letter 4 June —
"Proof of Mendoza" notes

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

SUBJECT ARGENTINE COUNTERFEITS

FROM RIO DE JANEIRO TO NEW YORK

DATE April 22nd, 1926.

FROM
Rio de Janeiro
TO
New York

C.F.R. MAY 13 1926

MAY 12 1926

I have yours of March 22nd enclosing two clippings from French newspapers reporting the appearance of counterfeit treasury notes in the Province of Mendoza. I was aware of the discovery at the time, last February, but lent little importance to the affair.

The notes involved are not legal tender in the Argentine and have never been countenanced by the National Government. They were put out by the provincial government of Mendoza which, together with other illegal acts of that government, brought about National intervention and the direct administration of the province by an appointee of President Alvear's. The governor, Lencinas, was deposed and a general clean-up started. The notes have had no acceptance outside the province and the branches of the Banco de la Nación in Mendoza would never receive them for deposit or any other purpose.

The National Government prosecuted ex-Governor Lencinas and convicted him and others. Some months ago it was decided to end the intervention by holding elections. At the time one of his henchmen was being elected governor, Lencinas was finally arrested on the court's order as he was boarding a train for Chile. However, he was not imprisoned and has recently been elected a national senator.

Now the Mendoza government pretends to consolidate its debt by a peso bond issue and gather in its treasury notes, counterfeits and all I presume.

Yours very truly,

John Kane

JL

OTHER COPY IN PACKET 593 Sub Agencies


AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
70 BROAD ST.
MAY 12 1926

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

SUBJECT

ARGENTINE COUNTERFEITS.

C.F.R.
MAY 13 1926

DATE May 12,1926.

New York
to
Rio de Janeiro

What you tell us in your letter of April 22nd is very interesting,- though we agree is of little importance. We were under the impression that the articles sent you referred to the Government's notes.

Yours very truly,

Manager Foreign Department.

FWG/IW

OTHER COPY IN
PACKET 593 Trip

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

C. P. R.
W 3-10
AUG 5 1926

August 3, 1926.

T.O.W.

Order Department:

REPUBLIC OF ARGENTINA
13605-13606

The two above model schedule numbers may be cancelled, and the cost of the work charged to Foreign Sales.

These models are now with our agents in Buenos Aires and will be held by them for the time being.

SHL

Asst. Manager Foreign Department

SHL/SD

RECEIVED
AUG 3 1926
J. B. P.

August 26, 1926

extract from BWCo. "PROSPECTIVE CUSTOMERS" report ..... orig. filed in its special folder

"We have been advised that our representative Senor J.S.Muller died on the 21st.inst. and we will now be represented solely by Messrs. Leng, Roberts & Co.,Ltd"

2

C.P.R.
DEC 16 1926

NEW MALDEN,
SURREY.

9th November, 1926.

Dear Mr. Woodhull,

Argentine.

For your information, I enclose you herewith copy of a telegram that we have sent to Messrs. Leng, Roberts, and to which they have replied, through their London Office, as follows:-

> "Extend our thanks to Bradbury Wilkinson & Co. referring to their telegram 2nd November and inform them will not be decided for the present. E. Meynell expects to see them beginning of December."

Yours very sincerely,

H. Leslie Hendrick

D.W. Woodhull, Esq.,
70, Broad Street,
New York City

COPY

C.P. DEC 16 1926

2.11.26

MEYNELL VENLENROB BUENOS AIRES

"QUITE WILLING ESTABLISH AUTONOMOUS PLANT WITHIN GOVERNMENT PREMISES AND FURNISH NOTES AT PRICE TO BE AGREED FOR PERIOD OF NOT LESS THAN FIFTEEN YEARS SUBJECT RENEWAL FURTHER PERIOD AND RIGHT WITHDRAW ALL MATERIAL AND MACHINERY IF AGREEMENT NOT RENEWED STOP BEFORE CONSIDERING ANY ARRANGEMENT WITH MACDONALD STRONGLY RECOMMEND ASKING CHILEAN GOVERNMENT IF THEIR EXPERIENCE SATISFACTORY AS ARE INFORMED THIS IS NOT THE CASE STOP IN ANY EVENT THINK IT ADVISABLE IF POSSIBLE SECURE POSTPONEMENT UNTIL YOU COME LONDON AND CAN DISCUSS MATTER"

BRADBANK

C.P.H.
DEC - 7 1927

November 23, 1927

clippings enclosed with W.A.Courtney letter (which is filed in pckt #1133)

FORGER'S WORKSHOP IN PRISON CELL.

FALSE NOTES THROWN OUT TO HIS FRIENDS.

A prisoner named Edwin Pollke, extradited from the Argentine to Uruguay on a charge of uttering forged banknotes, earned by good conduct the privilege of pursuing a hobby in prison.

He elected that of photography, states the Central News. A warder inspecting his cell found a paper that aroused his suspicions.

Concealed in a camera were found a number of cheque forms of the German Overseas Bank, a number of forged Argentine banknotes, and numerous reproductions of the signature of the Chief of Police at Buenos Aires.

Further investigation revealed the fact that the man's cell was over a wall that overlooked the street, and that the prisoner was able to signal to accomplices outside the gaol, and drop his handiwork where it could be recovered by his friends.

£1,000 FOR N.Z. CRICKETERS.

AUCKLAND (N.Z.), Tuesday.

The New Zealand Government has decided to contribute £1,000 towards the expenses of the English tour of the New Zealand cricketers, in recognition of the fine performances of the team.—British United Press.

filed
(our ack. of 12-6-27, Ditto)

April 7, 1928

S E E ..... J.A.Tagliaferro letter

re : counterfeits

which letter is filed in packet of BANCO DE VENEZUELA - #516

C.P.R.
JUN 20 1928

6/19/28

TRANSLATION

Santa Ana 15 April 1928

Mr. Director N.Y.

Dear Sir:-

The object of this letter is to ask you to inform me on what conditions you make paper money, and what are your charges per 1000 notes of 10 pesos - Argentine, also five,- as well as Paraguayan notes of 100 and 200. If you care to, send me specimens and conditions and proper address.

Yours,etc.

Lino Diez

Ingenio San Juan

Misiones

Republica Argentina.

Original sent Argentine Minister Washington

(IW)

OTHER COPY IN
PACKET 659 BN.

FOREIGN DEPT.
A.B.N.CO.
A M
JUN -7 1928

C.P.R.
JUN 20 1928

June 19,1928

Embassy of the Argentine Republic,

Washington, D.C.

Sirs:-

We beg to hand you herewith an original letter addressed to us, together with the envelope it came in, from Lino Diez, of the Argentine, asking us to make bank notes for him of your Government.

Since we of course never make bank notes without official order, we are not interested, except to keep you informed of the inquiry.

Trusting the information may prove to be of some value to you,

Respectfully yours,

FWC/IW

Manager Foreign Department.

OTHER COPY IN
659 B.M.
PACKET

RIO DE JANEIRO

TO

NEW YORK

COUNTERFEITS - Uruguay

August 28th, 1928

In the report about Argentine counterfeits, published by "La Nacion" of Buenos Aires on August 21st, there appears the following in connection with the equipment apprehended in Montevideo:

> There were also found 352 counterfeit Argentine 10 peso notes, 867 Uruguayan fiscal stamps of four pesos each, 361 of one peso, 1031 of 15 centesimos, 886 of 5.....and many drawings which show that the counterfeiters were preparing an issue of Uruguayan 10 peso notes.

I am writing Mr. Storm regarding the above.

COPY

JOHN LANE

OTHER COPY IN
PACKET 670 Stps-Br.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

SUBJECT COUNTERFEITS - Argentina

C.P.R.
SEP 20 1928

DATE September 18, 1928.

New York
to
Rio de Janeiro

We were naturally interested in reading all you tell us in your letter of August 28th.

It would seem as though the Bureau in Argentina might now be willing to listen to arguments in favor of having at least part of their notes of higher quality and made out of the country. We have found in the past that it takes just such occasions as these for a country to realize the importance of having a high class quality of note. Would this not be an opportune time for Dr. Sorondo to again bring before the bank and various government officials our proposition?

It would also seem a good time for Messrs. Hale to solicit check orders from all the various banks. Reports are coming in from all parts of the world regarding the counterfeiting and raising of checks, and in fact documents of value of all kinds, and there is no question but what banks everywhere are giving more attention to having their documents better printed. Our safety paper together with our security printed tints unquestionably offer additional security and we believe considerably more than any other of our competitors. For this additional protection governments and banks should be willing to pay the highest price.

So far we have heard nothing from B. W. as to whether Leng, Roberts have written them in connection with this affair. Should we hear anything, we shall of course advise you.

OTHER COPY IN PACKET 593 Duke agencies

Yours very truly,

DUPLICATE SENT

FWG/SD

Manager Foreign Department

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

C.P.R.
SEP 20 1928

SUBJECT COUNTERFEITS - Argentina

DATE August 28th, 1928

FROM Rio de Janeiro TO New York

In its issue of August 21st "La Nación" of Buenos Aires published a rather long report of the discovery of counterfeit 10 peso notes in circulation. The plant was operated in Montevideo and the main criminals were a Hungarian and an Argentino. I translate parts of the report.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE COUNTERFEIT NOTES.
The Caja de Conversión informed us of the characteristics of the counterfeit ten peso notes which were placed in circulation the past few days. It states that the general aspect presented by these notes, in the new condition in which they are now, can be distinguished from the genuine on short examination if the public takes the trouble to look at the notes it receives.
The paper of the counterfeit notes is lighter in color and softer to the touch than that of the genuine. All carry the numbering of 10 million and the signatures of Alberto Castex, President, and Ernesto Mallea Gil, Secretary.
The watermarks are imitated and scarcely visible, and placed before the light show up a yellowish gray color, while those in the genuine notes are the color of the paper pulp and notably obscure.
The printing on the face is made in dark blue ink, different from that of the genuine; the engravings of the back as well as of the face are crudely done and their printing lacks the clearness of that of the genuine notes.
The written denomination, "Diez Pesos" and the vignette of the denomination, "10" in figures, have a characteristic aspect which is not found in any legitimate note. Those letters and figures are poorly shaded and heavily inked.
The numbering is of figures improperly printed and of poor alignment. The letter B in red ink is larger than the genuine.
The words, "Secretario" and"Presidente", are poorly drawn and, as to the vignette, the robes are crudely drawn; further, at a glance, the torch in the counterfeits can be distinguished from the genuine.
Up to the present but few notes of this counterfeit have been presented to the Caja. The color of the watermarks, observed against the light, can be the best means for detecting them.

Apparantly, the criminals were getting ready for an issue of 100 peso notes, judging from the following from the same report:

RECEIVED
AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
SEP 11 1928

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

SUBJECT COUNTERFEITS - Argentina

C.P.R.
SEP 20 1928

-2-

DATE August 28th, 1928

FROM
Rio de Janeiro
TO
New York

Private information in possession of the police about the counterfeiting leads to the belief that, once the authors had disposed of most of the 10 peso notes which would have reached a total of 400,000 pesos, a series of 100 peso notes would be placed in circulation.
This detail holds real interest. Although the 100 peso notes have not begun to circulate and since almost all the intermediaries for putting them into circulation are ~~almost~~ at large, it could well happen that they are awaiting a more favorable opportunity. In such case, it is well to be prepared against any possible surprise in connection with notes of not only ten pesos but also of 100 pesos.
The police have started active investigations to ascertain whether or not those specimens of 100 pesos have left Montevideo.

The report also states:

Reports received from Montevideo also advise that the counterfeiters were engaged not only in the lucrative task of printing Argentine bank notes but were also occupied in pfeparing checks for some of the banking houses of this capital (B.A.), These reports advise, in effect, that there were found with Gabrielsky by the Uruguayan police two clichés exactly the same as those used to print the checks of the Banco Transatlántico Alemán, which, in the opinion of the police authorities there, could have been readily employed for illegal purposes here in Buenos Aires.

It is evident that the Caja de Conversión leans heavily on the watermarks for protection. I have written Messrs. Hale and asked them to send me one of the counterfeit notes if they can.

It would be interesting to know what Mr. Lee of Leng, Roberts may have reported to BW&Co regarding the counterfeits.

Yours very truly,

JL

OTHER COPY IN
PACKET 593 Sub Agencies

FOREIGN DEPT
A.B.N.CO.

SEP 11 1928

RECEIVED
AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
70 BROAD ST. N.Y.
SEP 11 1928